FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-199
Monday
15 October 1990

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-199 CONTENTS *15 October 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Asked To Assess Meeting With Bush *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Oct]* 1
Moscow International Previews Cheney's Visit 1
    'Urgent' Need for Cooperation 1
    Stronger Contacts 'Gratifying' 2
Gorbachev Meets With Stock Exchange Group *[PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 2
Conditions for Soviets' Entry Into U.S. Changed *[TRUD 29 Sep]* 3
Canadian Communist Party Congress Greeted *[PRAVDA 5 Oct]* 3

China

'Too Early' To Anticipate Beijing-Seoul Ties *[Alekseyev on Moscow International]* 4
Observer Assesses Sino-Mongolian Military Talks *[Moscow International]* 4
PRC's Conversion From Military Economy Viewed *[Moscow International]* 4

Northeast Asia

People's Deputies Discuss Relations With Tokyo *[Moscow International]* 5
Yanayev Addresses Japanese Trade Symposium *[TASS]* 6
Plan To Deploy Japanese Troops Causes 'Alarm' *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]* 6
Dismissal of ROK Defense Minister Viewed *[Moscow International]* 6
Newly Established ROK Ties Draw Reaction *[Moscow International]* 7
DPRK's Kim Il-song Issues Conditions for Talks *[Moscow International]* 8
Secrets Revealed on PRC's Korean War Involvement *[Moscow International]* 8
TASS Reports on Prokofyev's Visit to Mongolia 8
    News Conference Held 12 Oct 8
    Prokofyev Ends Visit 14 Oct 9
Impact of Asian-Pacific Policy Discussed *[Moscow International]* 9

Near East & South Asia

Iraqi Line on Kuwait Reportedly 'Softening' *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 14 Oct]* 10
Alleged Pentagon Plan To Attack Iraq Reported *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Oct]* 10
Fate of Soviets in Iraq Questioned After Threat *[IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]* 10
Baghdad Using Hostages To Divide U.S., USSR *[Moscow TV]* 11
Soviet Nationals Continue To Depart From Iraq 11
    260 Return Home 12 Oct *[Moscow TV]* 11
    Oil Workers Leave Baghdad *[Moscow International]* 11
Iraqi Invasion 'Complete Surprise' to Kremlin *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 14 Oct]* 11
Paper Urges Political Settlement in Gulf *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]* 12
PLO Envoy Views U.S. Buildup Consequences *[IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]* 12
    Wants Protection for Palestinians *[Belgrade TANJUG]* 13
Ryzhkov Meets Iranian Minister, Discusses Ties *[Moscow Radio]* 13
Afghan Envoy Claims Pakistan Behind Attacks *[TASS]* 14
Pakistan's Support for Attack on Kabul Assailed *[TASS]* 14

Sub-Saharan Africa

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Rwanda *[TASS]* 15

Civilians Massacred 'Mercilessly' in Rwanda *[Moscow International]* 15
Economic, Scientific Accord Signed With Congo *[TASS]* 15
Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves Kenya 13 Oct *[TASS]* 15
Commentary Urges Mandela, Buthelezi Meeting *[Moscow International]* 16
'War of Words' Hampers South African Peace Talks *[Moscow International]* 17
Ghanaian Politicians Visit Moscow, Ukraine *[PRAVDA 9 Oct]* 17
Commentary on Constitutional Changes in Somalia *[Moscow International]* 17

East Europe

Poland's Skubiszewski Continues Soviet Visit 18
    Received by Gorbachev 12 Oct *[Moscow Radio]* 18
    Gives Interview With Gorbachev *[Warsaw TV]* 18
    Holds News Conference at Embassy *[Moscow International]* 19
    Arrives in Kiev from Moscow *[TASS]* 20
    Signs Accord With Ukraine *[Warsaw PAP]* 20
CSFR Signs Pact To Receive Oil Supplies *[TASS]* 20

West Europe

Treaty on Soviet Armed Forces in Germany Signed *[TASS]* 20
Genscher Reaffirms Deadline for Soviet Pullout *[Moscow TV]* 21
German 'East' Forces Commander Interviewed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct]* 22
Moscow Fails To Reply to Germany's Agent Query *[Moscow TV]* 23
Gorbachev Scheduled To Visit Spain 26-27 Oct *[Madrid Radio]* 23
Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed With Spain *[TASS]* 23
TASS Carries Gorbachev Message to Rome Meeting 23

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Soviet

Lukyanov Chairs Presidium Meeting 12 Oct *[TASS]* 24
Agrarian Committee Discusses Food Imports 12 Oct *[Moscow TV]* 24
15 Oct Supreme Soviet Agenda Outlined *[Moscow TV]* 24
Economic Plan Discussion 'Possible' 16 Oct *[TASS]* 24
Shevardnadze Addresses Deputies on World Events *[TASS]* 25
Supreme Soviet Decision on Test Ban Treaty Issued *[TASS]* 25

Political & Social

Presidential Decree on Ownership Rights Issued *[TASS]* 25
Gorbachev Decrees End to Desecration of Monuments *[TASS]* 26
CPSU CC Issues Decision on Transition to Market *[TASS]* 26
'Action Program-90' Controversy Continues 29
    Paper Publishes Abridged Text *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 3 Oct]* 29
    DIALOG Editor Criticizes Program *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 3 Oct]* 31
    'Vzglyad' Criticizes Publication *[Moscow TV]* 33
    Paper Responds to 'Vzglyad' *[RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 9 Oct]* 34
Observer Questions TASS 'Bias' *[MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI No 40]* 34
Measures Adopted To Strengthen Law Enforcement *[Moscow Radio]* 35
Republic Leaders Discuss Issues With Gorbachev *[Moscow TV]* 35
    Gorbachev Concludes Market Talks *[TASS]* 36
CPSU Program Commission Appeals to Public *[TASS]* 36
Tajikistan's Khayeyev Addresses CPSU Plenum *[PRAVDA 12 Oct]* 37
Ryzhkov Interviewed on Crime, Energy Supplies *[Moscow TV]* 38
Deputies Comment on Union Treaty Progress *[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA No 37]* 42
Hijacker Backs Asylum Demand With Hunger Strike *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Oct]* 44
Shevardnadze Meets Mothers of Afghan POW's *[TASS]* 44
Pamyat Society Leader Ostashvili Sentenced *[Moscow TV]* 44
Kalugin To Report on KGB 'Political Murders' *[Moscow TV]* 45
Official Explains Law on Telephone Tapping *[Moscow Radio]* 45

Party Committee Attacks PRAVDA Editor *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Oct]* 45
Magazine Editor Views Costs, Future of Press *[Moscow Radio]* 48
Publishers of Newly Registered Papers Profiled *[London MOSCOW NEWS No 18]* 48
Interregional Deputies' News Conference Detailed *[TRUD 29 Sep]* 49
Democratic Press Group Meets To Discuss Plans *[MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI No 40]* 50
PRAVDA Says CPSU Youth Policy 'Nonexistent' *[5 Oct]* 50
'Russian Factor' in Interethnic Strife Considered *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 40]* 51
Railroad Union Cancels 15 Oct Rail Strike *[Moscow TV]* 53
Comparison of Defense Conversion Program 53

Economic

Gorbachev Holds Meeting on Compromise Market Plan *[Moscow Radio]* 54
Gorbachev's 'New' Market Transition Plan Viewed *[Moscow International]* 54
'Alarming Trend' of Production Decline Noted *[Moscow International]* 54
    Production Decline Assessed *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 54
Railroad Car Shortages Hurt Food Industry *[GUDOK 11 Oct]* 55

Scientific

Mir Cosmonauts Prepare for 19 Oct Space Walk *[TASS]* 57
    Mir Spacewalk Plans Updated *[Moscow TV]* 57
Granat Orbital Observatory Working 'Successfully' *[TASS]* 58
Scientist Details Cracks in Chernobyl Sarcophagus *[Moscow Radio]* 58
Belitskiy on Possible TV Broadcasting Changes *[Moscow International]* 59

Military

Army Major Describes Troop Movements Near Moscow *[Moscow TV]* 59
    September Coup Rumors Detailed *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Oct]* 60
Plans for Reform of Border Guards Outlined *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Oct]* 62
Paper Says Afghan War Veterans Need Protection *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct]* 64

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Baltic Republics

Lithuania, RSFSR Set Up Consultative Groups *[Vilnius International]* 65
Landsbergis Visits France, Meets Leaders *[TASS]* 65
    Landsbergis on Mitterrand Talks *[Vilnius Radio]* 65
Prunskiene Views Privatization in Economic Reform *[Vilnius Radio]* 66
Prunskiene Urges Maintaining Agricultural Output *[TASS]* 68
Vilnius Reports Agricultural Workers Congress *[Vilnius International]* 68
Lithuanian Jan-Aug Economic Performance Outlined *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct]* 69
'Reformed' Lithuanian CP Holds News Conference *[RABOCHAYA ZVEZDA 4 Oct]* 69
Lithuanian Workers End Strike Moratorium *[Vilnius International]* 70
Lithuania Opens Border Checkpoint With Poland *[Moscow Radio]* 70
Latvia Declines Attendance at Moscow Conference *[Vilnius Radio]* 70
Latvia's Rubiks Attends Rally in Riga *[Moscow Radio]* 70
Estonia's Savisaar, Meri Visit United States 70
    Bush Receives Leaders *[Vilnius Radio]* 70
    Fitzwater Remarks Reported *[TASS]* 71
Trip by Estonian Deputies Called 'Provocation' *[Moscow Radio]* 71
Estonian Commission Probes Party Building Finding *[TASS]* 71

RSFSR

Coverage of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Proceedings 72
    12 October Session Reported *[Moscow TV]* 72
    Constitutional Draft Outlined *[TASS]* 72
    Soviet-Executive Ties Discussed *[Moscow TV]* 72
Polish Foreign Minister Confers With Silayev *[TASS]* 74
Inflation Threatens 500 Days Program Adoption *[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]* 74

Law on Soviets, Executive Organs Published *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Oct]* 75
    Resolution on Implementation *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Oct]* 76
Moscow Militia Participate in Law, Order Sweep *[Moscow Radio]* 76
Military Parade Deemed 'Inadvisable' in Leningrad *[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]* 77
Kronstadt Claims Ownership of Waters, Property *[Moscow Radio]* 77
Gidaspov Comments on CPSU Economic Plans *[Moscow Radio]* 77
Leningrad Party Discusses Stabilizing Economy *[Moscow Radio]* 78
New Leningrad Radio Broadcasting Begins 15 Oct *[Moscow Radio]* 78
Kovrov Soviet Appeals to Gorbachev, Yeltsin *[Moscow Radio]* 78
Tatar Party Seeks Reconstituted Statehood *[TASS]* 78
Radioactive Pollution Reported in South Urals *[Moscow Radio]* 78
Two Commercial Video Centers Serve Chita *[Moscow TV]* 79
Perm Oblast Okrug Declares Sovereignty *[Moacow Radio]* 79

Western Republics

Belorussian Legislature Approves Economic Program *[Moscow Radio]* 79
Reportage on Gagauz, Dnestr Sovereignty Declarartions 79
    Gorbachev Issues Appeal *[Moscow Radio]* 79
    Moldavia Tries To Stop Elections *[TASS]* 79
    Snegur Urges Stabilization *[TASS]* 80
    Snegur Warns Sovereignty in 'Danger' *[TASS]* 80
Ukrainian, Polish Foreign Ministers Sign Protocol *[Warsaw PAP]* 80
    Skubiszewski Leaves for Minsk *[TASS]* 81
Long Economic Debate Faces Ukrainian Legislature *[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]* 81
Ukrainian Nationalists Erect Bandera Monument *[TASS]* 82
Moldavian Decree on Military Service Published *[SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA 9 Sep]* 82

Caucasus

Coverage of Situation in Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast 83
    Armenia Demands Deputies Release *[Yerevan Radio]* 83
    Detention Seen as 'Provocation' *[ARMENPRES]* 83
    Flights to Area Restricted *[Yerevan Radio]* 84
    Workers Strike To Protest Detention *[Yerevan Radio]* 84
Armenian Deputies Return From Tour of Republics *[Yerevan Radio]* 85
Armenian Government Disbands Radio, TV Collegium *[Yerevan Radio]* 85
'Bandits' Kill 2, Steal Cattle in Armenia *[TASS]* 85
Half of Azerbaijan Conscripts To Serve in Republic *[TASS]* 85
Level of Radioactivity in Sheki Rayon Studied *[Baku Radio]* 86
Ashurov Elected First Secretary of Yevlakh Gorkom *[Baku Radio]* 86
Students Oppose Stalinists in Georgian Elections *[TASS]* 86

Central Asia

Emigration From Central Asian Republics Continue *[Moscow International]* 86
Geydar Aliyev Elected to Azerbaijan Legislature *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Oct]* 86
Kazakh Government Draws Up Draft Market Program *[Moscow Radio]* 87
Kazakhstan Marks 70th Anniversary as Republic *[Moscow TV]* 88
Ust-Kamenogorsk Rally Demands Antipollution Action *[PRAVDA 11 Oct]* 88
Gorbachev Greets Tajikistan on Republic Anniversary *[TASS]* 88
Tajik Islamic Revival Party Leaders Fined *[TASS]* 89
Turkmenistan Legislature Adopts Laws on Property *[TASS]* 89

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Asked To Assess Meeting With Bush

91UF0020A Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 90 p 3

[Article based on conversation with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze by correspondent Ye. Ovcharenko; date not given: "What the Minister Needs"]

[Text] **Some details of our correspondent's conversation with E. Shevardnadze.**

Automatic weapons pointed straight at you do not make you feel like having a friendly conversation. But still we managed to exchange a few words. One of the police in bulletproof jackets guarding the approaches to the hall of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and U.S. President Bush took place on Monday, kindly explained that he had in his hands a compact automatic weapon produced in West Germany. And in response to my question of what kind of aperture that was under the muzzle that looked like the shutter of a camera, with lightning speed he turned the weapon over in his hand and blinded us with a powerful burst of light. Guarding the president is serious business. Therefore, I hurried into the hall without making any abrupt movements—just in case.

This is what Eduard Shevardnadze had to say in the conversation that took place:

"At the center of attention was arms control. Everything related to preparation for the European summit meeting in Paris. For it to succeed it will be necessary to achieve results in the negotiations in Vienna, and today we noted that there are real possibilities of doing this. We also established that there are good prospects for completing strategic arms negotiations before the end of this year. It seems to me that several of the large problems could be solved while I am still in New York and we could complete the work on the strategic offensive arms treaty during my visit to Washington at the beginning of October. If we do what we have planned, it will be possible at that time to settle on the dates for the U.S. President's visit to Moscow. We also discussed certain issues in bilateral relations and economic aspects, but not in detail. Of course we discussed the Persian Gulf problem in detail. We are prepared to work together to achieve peaceful regulation."

"Did your discussion of economic problems give you hope?"

"Mr. Baker's trip to Moscow, during which drafts and programs were discussed, was very important."

On that same day, an hour before the opening in New York of the meeting of foreign affairs ministers of countries participating in CSCE, the number of countries participating in it decreased by one. The ministers of six of the countries affixed their signatures to the declaration of the cessation of the rights and responsibilities of the four powers with respect to Berlin and Germany.

Speaking at the meeting of the ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze said that here in New York they had managed to find common approaches to the major elements of the agreement on reducing conventional arms in Europe. This opens up the way to conducting the European summit meeting.

In addition to completing the Vienna talks, the following tasks are related to it: formulation of a basic plan for developing common European security institutions and structures and developing declarations on new relations among the countries participating in the two military alliances.

What is the Soviet foreign minister lacking in New York? Time, of course, but it turns out that not the last thing is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA which, in his words, he reads regularly. Understandably, ministers are people, too, but still it was nice to know!

Moscow International Previews Cheney's Visit

'Urgent' Need for Cooperation

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

LD1310040190 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney is due to arrive for extensive talks with Soviet officials in Moscow next week.

Commentary on this is by Vladislav Kozyakov. Here is what he writes:

Secretary Cheney's agenda includes meetings with President Gorbachev, his foreign and defense ministers, as well as other government and military officials. The defense secretary also plans to attend an airbase and a plant manufacturing MiG-29 aircraft.

Mr. Cheney's visit is to be held in a high tension in the Gulf which gives rise to the question of whether or not this will involve discussions of a possible military cooperation in combating Iraqi aggression. Although a similar question emerged during a recent visit to the United States by the Soviet chief of staff, General Moiseyev, Moscow repeated its position, said to be shared, in principle, by Washington.

Moscow prefers political means to a military solution and insists that there is still a good deal of diplomacy to be used. It would be odd if the heads of the superpowers' defense departments tried to keep military matters outside the agenda of the talks. A high ranking Pentagon official said on Thursday [11 October] that Secretary Cheney intended to raise the question of Gulf-related intelligence data that the Americans would like to obtain from the Soviet Union. This is something that the two sides can certainly discuss at length and in substance. KGB Chief Vladimir Kryuchkov, in a recent statement, spoke of repeated Soviet efforts to exchange intelligence, but the CIA's response did not come.

Superpower cooperation in the military area is becoming more urgent following a renewed attempt to resuscitate the Security Council's Military Staff Committee, which consists of five representatives, including the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France, and China. If revived, the machinery would help the Soviet Union send its own contingent to join a multinational force now in the Gulf. The Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, speaking on Thursday, called for an immediate meeting of the chiefs of staff by five permanent Security Council members.

But, Mr. Cheney's coming talks in Moscow will no doubt go far beyond military affairs alone, no matter Gulf or disarmament related. In a broader aspect, the question is one of further confidence building and partnership between the two countries. The Pentagon official, commenting on Secretary Cheney's visit to Moscow, said that discussions on the Gulf crisis would be secondary to questions about Soviet economy, social and political reform. All of this is part of Soviet perestroyka, and there is a vested interest in its success internationally.

Growing military contacts between the two superpowers indicate a new area of their relations, with a greater accent being placed on understanding and cooperation.

Stronger Contacts 'Gratifying'

LD1410171190 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] The United States secretary of defense, Richard Cheney, is to arrive on a four-day visit in the Soviet Union next week. Here are details from our commentator Yuriy Solton, and this is what he writes.

It is gratifying that the Soviet-American contacts in the military area are strengthening. The chief of the Soviet General Staff, Army General Mikhail Moiseyev, has recently visited the United States and now the head of the Pentagon is coming to Moscow. There is little official information about the program of this visit, but there's a lot of guesswork in commentaries, chiefly about the military cooperation of the two countries in the Persian Gulf. Certainly, this issue will be discussed in Moscow. I can positively say that, as before, the Soviet Union intends to act strictly within the UN Security Council resolutions and will honor its earlier commitments.

Of course, it would be wrong to reduce the entire idea of the U.S. defense secretary's visit to the Soviet Union only to talks about the Gulf crisis. The degree of understanding between the U.S. and Soviet defense agencies largely determines the solution of such problems as reducing conventional armed forces in Europe, drafting a treaty on strategic offensive armaments, and turning NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization into political bodies. I think that these topics will also be discussed at length during the visit. And one more point: It is common knowledge that in both the United States and in the Soviet Union the military are a type of people who show caution and at times suspicion to positive changes in the Soviet-American relations. But the expanding contacts remove the mutual suspicion and promote trust.

Gorbachev Meets With Stock Exchange Group

PM1210115190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "U.S. Financiers Received"]

[Text] On 10 October in the Kremlin USSR President M.S. Gorbachev met with J. Phelan, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and managers of leading U.S. financial companies J. Chalsty, W. Schreyer, A. Peters, J. Bradford, D. Shields, and D. Feldman, who are in Moscow for the Soviet-U.S. seminar "Stock Exchanges and Their Role in the Functioning of Financial Markets." The seminar is being held in furtherance of the agreement on helping to promote economic reforms in the USSR which was reached in Malta by the two countries' presidents.

The U.S. participants showed great interest in the state of affairs in the Soviet Union. In this connection M.S. Gorbachev spoke about the peculiarities of the current stage of both economic and political reforms in the USSR. It was noted that these two great processes are interconnected. A lasting union between republics is in the interests of the general economy.

The president dwelt in detail on measures to stabilize the USSR economy—the most difficult stage—stressing that the time has come for decisive action; and he dwelt on the aims, means, methods, rates, and timeframes relating to the implementation of the market transition program. This is a complex matter which requires very great efforts, above all a change in people's psychology.

M.S. Gorbachev reported on plans to fill the market with consumer goods and on measures to get the budget under control. The most important task is to impose order in financial affairs and to ensure the stability and eventually, in the not too distant future, the convertibility of the ruble. We must make it so that people seek rather than shun the ruble, the president remarked.

Financial opportunities for Western partners could also play a useful role in stabilizing the Soviet economy. On this score it seems that there is a certain understanding which must be transformed into specific agreements, bearing in mind that major joint deals are planned, including deals in the oil and gas industry, aviation construction, etc.

Phelan, speaking on behalf of the whole delegation, said that the scheduled reforms and those being carried out in the USSR economy are making a great impression in U.S. business circles, and expressed support for the efforts being undertaken to switch to a market economy system. Frankly, he said, before they came here certain doubts had been expressed in their delegation regarding the resoluteness of the Soviet leadership and the people as a whole to carry through the scheduled complex reforms. But now, leaving the USSR, the New York Stock Exchange representatives regarded the Soviet plans much more optimistically. They had been convinced of the possibility of their implementation on the basis of a more detailed knowledge of the reforms and on the basis of meetings and discussions in which the members of this group had occasion to participate here in Moscow. On the whole they think that the scheduled course of action about which the Soviet president spoke really can bring the situation under control and will facilitate further progress.

In conclusion the mutual hope was expressed of mutually advantageous cooperation between Soviet and U.S. financial circles, for which favorable opportunities are developing.

U.S. Charge d'Affaires D. Joyce, V.S. Pavlov, and A.F. Dobrynin participated in the meeting.

Conditions for Soviets' Entry Into U.S. Changed

91UF0020B Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by correspondent V. Sisnev: "They Need 'Brains' and 'Golden Hands'"]

[Text] **There are new conditions for entry of Soviet citizens into the United States.**

While our legislators are passing the draft law on free exit from the USSR from hand to hand like a hot potato, in the United States, without any extra fuss, they are adapting their legal norms to the new circumstances that will arise if this law is adopted by the Supreme Soviet. It is expected here that what will be new will be another influx of people wishing not simply to enjoy the beauty of the American landscape but also to find work, if only temporarily.

The differentiation between this category and ordinary tourists is very strict. If you have a type V visa, you may travel around the country for as long as you have allotted but then be so kind as to go home: You are a tourist and that is all. But if you want to earn some dollars, you must apply at the U.S. Consulate in your place of residence for a type N visa. As for visitors from the Soviet Union, this year, in keeping with the restrictions established for us at one time, so far only 69 of these visas have been issued. This pertains to individuals who come of their own accord, not to work in Soviet foreign institutions.

But I discovered almost by chance that it has already been a month since a presidential decree was issued that somehow escaped the attention of the press. Now, according to President Bush himself, regulation of the entry of work force from the USSR—"is a part of our policy for creating more normal economic relations with the Soviets." The first sign of this policy was our artist B., who concluded a contract for a year with the New York gallery of Eduard Nakhamkin.

Of course, I know about whom they are talking. But since neither he nor Nakhamkin authorized me to advertise their transaction, I will stick to the initial. I think the friends and colleagues of the artist will understand, and for anyone else the fact itself is important: For the first time, at the request of an employer, the U.S. immigration service exchanged a tourist visa for a "work" visa for someone who had come from the USSR. His wife and daughter also received new visas but with a different numeration. They were given the N-4—in this case for one year.

In general, according to the new rules, the "work visa" is issued for a period of up to three years but it can be extended for two more and in exceptional cases, for three more years. But who has the right to receive it—that is the question. America has enough unskilled workers, people who can only wash dishes and carry luggage or even, say, drive taxis. The President's easing up is clearly directed toward drawing the best "brains" and "golden hands" to a country whose economy is unstable, where they are paid neither according to their talent nor according to their labor.

And this was stated: The N-1 visa is granted to people with "outstanding capabilities." That is, those such as Academician R. Sagdeyev, who is now working in one of the scientific research centers here, or that same artist, B. Both our artists and our athletes will be glad—but not the beginners, of course.

How many people can count on these visas? That will be determined by the "condition of economic relations between the United States and the USSR and the real demand for business contacts."

Canadian Communist Party Congress Greeted

*91P50007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
5 Oct 90 Second Edition p 5*

[Greetings from the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat: "To the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada"]

[Text] In the name of the Soviet Communists we greet the delegates to the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada.

We express the certainty that the traditional good relations between our parties will be strengthened in the interests of mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR and Canada, good-neighborliness, and solidarity between our peoples.

We wish your congress fruitful work.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee Secretariat

China

'Too Early' To Anticipate Beijing-Seoul Ties

OW1110222190 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Commentary by Alekseyev from the "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Republic of Korea wants to improve ties with China. The foreign minister of South Korea [words indistinct] said this in a reception held in New York. Radio Moscow's observer Alekseyev wrote:

South Korea's foreign minister has said he hopes that his country will establish ties with China next year. However, there has been no response whatsoever from the Chinese authority to his remarks. As such, this station observer holds that it is still too early to make any prognostication on this issue.

Anyhow, I would like to point out that officials in Beijing and China have indicated interest recently in developing trade and economic ties with South Korea. Much has been done in this regard. According to estimates, the volume of trade between the two countries will be substantial next year. This will pave the way for political moves in the future.

The experience of developing Soviet-South Korean ties will be of use in this regard. As everyone knows, our nation started trading with South Korea about two years ago, and the volume of trade has been growing steadily ever since. The two nations soon will adopt other means of cooperation. Moscow believes the absence of normal diplomatic relations is posing an increasingly severe obstacle toward the development of trade. This has been a focal point in the recent development of ties with South Korea. Naturally, establishing ties with South Korea should be purely from a political angle and also by taking into account the present political reality.

The present political reality is that the Korean peninsula has been divided into two sovereign states for 45 years. South Korea is now a significant political and military element in Asian affairs. Moscow believes that normalization of ties will help to fortify stability in the Far East, which includes the Korean peninsula.

It is understood that China is also implementing its independent foreign policy guided by this reality. Like the USSR, China also is making efforts to bring about the normalization of the situation in the Far East and the Korean peninsula. Therefore, Beijing also is very interested in establishing ties. This was revealed by the South Korean foreign minister's remarks in New York.

Observer Assesses Sino-Mongolian Military Talks

OW1310193190 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "Asian Events and Situation" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: After a long lapse, the huge military delegations of Mongolia and China recently held talks in Ulaanbaatar.

In a commentary on this issue, Colonel Kozlov, Radio Moscow's military observer, pointed out: Restoring contacts between the troops of the two neighboring countries undoubtedly will foster more trust in military affairs, which have begun to develop in this part of Asia.

Military representatives of Mongolia and China have not met in nearly 30 years. However, the talks on military affairs held in Ulaanbaatar have not turned into headline news. This is primarily because the overall trend toward normalization of Mongolian-Chinese relations, following the complete normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, has provided fertile soil for these talks.

After Soviet leader Gorbachev's visit to Beijing last year, contacts between the Soviet Union and China have been developed through military channels, as indicated not only by the exchanges of high-level delegations, but also by the principled agreement on troop and armament reduction along the Soviet-Chinese border prepared by the military and diplomatic expert groups of the two countries within a short period of time. We also should note that the first round of talks, which involved the specific scope and time frame for troop and armament reductions, ended in Moscow recently.

Kozlov added: However, if we only talk about the steps taken by the USSR to promote military detente, it would be arrogant as well as inaccurate. China and Mongolia also have made their own efforts in this direction. China already has reduced its Army by 1 million men. The Mongolian People's Republic has considerably reduced its troops and military budget. However, I would not be wrong in saying that the USSR has taken at least one significant step toward Mongolian-Chinese military contacts—that is, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia. On the eve of the talks in Ulaanbaatar, the USSR already had completed the withdrawal of its major combat forces and army groups from Mongolia. By next year, the last Soviet soldier will leave Mongolian territory.

PRC's Conversion From Military Economy Viewed

OW1310213290 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Commentary by (Matenko)]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: At present, the market supply of civilian goods may be the most acute problem in the Soviet economy. The switch from the production of military to civilian goods also has helped solve this problem. However, the military-to-civilian switch also has encountered its own problems. The following is a commentary by (Matenko) in this connection:

When we buy sewing machines, cameras, vacuum cleaners, and other goods, we often fail to realize that these appliances have been manufactured by defense enterprises. The defense industry produces about half of the motorcyles, bicycles, and refrigerators; one-fourth of the washing machines; and one-sixth of the tape recorders.

Last year, defense enterprises began to produce more than 150 products considered new to them. While affirming the achievements made in the military-to-civilian switch, we also should consider the price paid for these achievements. Have we always made reasonable use of the defense industry's potential in science and technology? Please listen to a briefing by (Katurdin), deputy director of the research institute of a defense enterprise in suburban Moscow. Until recently, (Katurdin's) workplace and the products he designed for the Buran space shuttle were considered confidential. Publicizing the secrets of facilities like this is also an aspect of the military-to-civilian switch.

(Katurdin) maintained that switching defense production requires great efforts and consumes assets. It involves technical transformation, and often implies upgrading equipment, retraining working personnel for a new line of production, and establishing contacts with cooperation partners. Therefore, it is very important to select civilian goods to be produced in the future.

(Katurdin) said: We hardly can agree that it is correct to turn a most modernized workshop to the production of household items. In making the military-to-civilian switch under the orders given by higher authorities, this kind of thing has never been incidental. (Katurdin) maintained that the military-to-civilian switch should be regulated by the market. Under certain circumstances, making the transfer is beneficial to enterprises. However, under other circumstances, it would be better to make no changes, ship the products of the defense indistry abroad, and use the foreign exchange earned to buy civilian goods. The task of the state is to arrange for the placement of surplus personnel resulting from the military-to-civilian switch, and make comprehensive efforts to establish an operating mechanism so that defense enterprises will benefit from this process.

It is hard not to agree with (Katurdin's) opinion. The military-to-civilian switch will become more effective following the transition to market economy in the Soviet Union. This has been evidenced by the experience of China which started to make reforms earlier than the Soviet Union. The many problems of the military-to-civilian switch experienced by the Soviet Union have been solved partially in China. Soviet experts have acquired the experiences which they can exchange with their Chinese counterparts. Cooperation between the two countries in making the military-to-civilian switch has just started. Expanding and intensifying exchanges in this aspect conform to the interests of the two peoples.

Northeast Asia

People's Deputies Discuss Relations With Tokyo

OW1510063890 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Report by TASS Tokyo correspondent (Putko)]

[Text] A Soviet-Japanese conference attended by Soviet people's deputies, Japanese dietmen, businessmen, and economists opened in Tokyo on 8 October. TASS Tokyo correspondent (Putko) reports:

Yoshiro Mori, a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] member of the Japanese House of Representatives, told the conference: Of late, the world is undergoing a drastic change started by the political reform in the Soviet Union. With the Soviet Union and the United States entering a new age of dialogue and cooperation in their bilateral relations, the international climate has become very comfortable. This fact is also having a favorable influence on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Some development is noted in Soviet-Japanese relations, but this development is still behind the general world trend. One reason is that the territorial issue is still pending between our two nations. After making these remarks, Dietman Mori called for expanding dialogue and strengthening mutual understanding between our two nations.

Meanwhile, Gennadiy Yanayev, Soviet people's deputy, said: As affected by the Soviet policy based on new thinking and owing to new conditions being created in the international arena, there are good prospects for Soviet-Japanese relations to develop rapidly in various fields. If Japan can eliminate the old cliche that has become futile, there would be truly great potential for our two nations to promote cooperation. To resolve various complicated problems existing in Soviet-Japanese relations, it is necessary for our two nations to have good intentions. The Soviet Union is in favor of establishing relations of genuine good-neighborliness and mutual benefit with Japan. This is what People's Deputy Yanayev said.

Here are remarks made by another Soviet representative, Nikolay Petrakov, assistant to the Soviet president. Mr. Petrakov touched on the program to shift to a market economy, which is the basic principle for major economic reform to be implemented soon in the Soviet Union. Although the Soviet Union is now faced with economic difficulties, I do not think there are any reasons to be pessimistic. By drastically reforming the old economic system, the Soviet Union plans to positively join in the international distribution of labor. First of all, a Soviet presidential decree on regulations concerning foreign enterprises will be issued. This will become the basis for activities of mutual benefit. What we need is not aid but a relationship of partnership based on which we can share equal rights with foreign enterprises. This is what Soviet presidential assistant Petrakov said.

Yanayev Addresses Japanese Trade Symposium

LD1410131890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1557 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Excerpts] Toyama, 13 Oct (TASS)—The positive advances in the Asian-Pacific region which have begun under the influence of the relaxation in relations between East and West open up favorable prospects for broadening spheres of cooperation between the USSR and Japan and for establishing mutually-advantageous international ties in the Sea of Japan. This was stated by participants in a Japanese-Soviet symposium held here today. Those taking part are representatives of industrial, financial, and scientific circles from the west coast of Japan and a Soviet public delegation. [passage omitted]

We now have before us the conditions for establishing qualitatively new Soviet-Japanese ties and this will undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. And in this region of the world, too, said Gennadiy Yanayev, USSR people's deputy and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, the icebergs of the "cold war" are beginning to melt. It is essential to shake off the old stereotypes and begin a dialogue to thrash out collective measures for ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region. On the subject of bilateral ties the head of the Soviet delegation stated that the lack of a peace treaty between the USSR and Japan is an obstacle to the further development of relations. In the Soviet side's view complex problems will be tackled through broadening political dialogue at various levels and taking account of the interests of partners. [passage omitted]

The symposium participants repeatedly stressed that the present trade volume between Japan and the USSR does not match the objective needs and possibilities of the two countries, either in volume or in structure. In particular, Japan is currently in last place among developed Western countries in their growth rate in trade contracts with the USSR. Out of over 2,000 joint enterprises operating in the Soviet Union only 33 have been set up with an input of Japanese capital. Soviet and Japanese economists agree that the previous structure of economic relations between the two countries has exhausted itself. Arkadiy Volskiy, USSR Scientific-Industrial Union chairman, thinks that it is direct links between Soviet and Japanese enterprises and the establishment of scientific-technical cooperation, including cooperation at a regional level and concessionary agremeents, which should now form the crux of our cooperation.

Plan To Deploy Japanese Troops Causes 'Alarm'

PM1210133790 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by V. Vinogradov: "Pretext Found"]

[Excerpts] News agencies are reporting that the United States has now moved 225,000-245,000 officers and men into Saudi Arabia, into the Iraq border area. Several tens of thousands of servicemen have been sent there by certain Arab and Muslim countries. The officially declared aim of their presence there is the protection of Saudi Arabia in the event of an attack from the "Iraqi aggressor" who is keeping a 450,000-strong army, armed to the teeth, in the region.

So it is not at all out of the question for the international military contingent in Saudi Arabia to be increased with a group of Japanese servicemen. [passage omitted]

Using the exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone as a pretext and citing Washington's insistent demands about extending Japanese participation on the side of the forces opposing Iraq, T. Kaifu's government has again placed on the agenda the question of the need to have the possibility of sending its troops to the planet's "hot spots." [passage omitted]

Opposition parties have expressed a sharp protest against the Kaifu cabinet's plans to extend the Japanese army's sphere of activity. They perceive them as an attempt by the leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to exploit the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf and secure an appropriate law which would allow them to legalize the dispatch of "Self-Defense Forces" servicemen abroad in the future.

As for Japan's neighbors, the very discussion in parliament of such a draft law has caused serious alarm in their countries. This is particularly true for those who were subjected to Japanese aggression during World War II. And T. Kaifu's recent statement to the effect that Japan does not intend to become a military power again hardly dispelled this alarm.

Dismissal of ROK Defense Minister Viewed

SK1410011590 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Commentary by station commentator Andrey Ilyin]

[Text] According to a report from Seoul, ROK President No Tae-u dismissed Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and the head of the Defense Security Command [DSC] Cho Nam-pung. This step was taken in the wake of the sensational exposure that the ROK intelligence agency involved itself in the country's political life. In this connection, station commentator Andrey Ilyin writes as follows.

President No Tae-u, who himself was once head of the DSC, had reassured the people that he would stop the soldiers from involving themselves in politics. However, as the recent event shows, the situation remains unchanged. In South Korea, the agents of the military intelligence agency continue to watch the movements of the people, including the leaders of the political parties, social organizations, and religious organizations.

It was revealed to the public that the intelligence agency prepared computer diskettes showing the personal histories of (?1,300) people, including Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and the leading activists of the opposition parties. These computer diskettes are said to contain data that could damage the honor of those on the list, such as their political activities, private lives, and financial status.

The situation is all the more serious because the DSC recently testified at the National Assembly that it does not put any civilians, including students and dissidents, under guard.

This sensational exposure touched off public anger and a renewed confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties. According to observers, President No Tae-u's hasty decision to dismiss the defense minister and DSC head was designed to calm public opinion and to do away with any ground for the opposition and dissident forces to attack the government. However, the opposition and dissident forces view that the replacement of the generals will not stop the soldiers from involving themselves in politics.

This development brought about another crisis similar to that last July in which the opposition forces boycotted the National Assembly. In other words, the exposure provided them with a reason for a fierce political struggle. Kim Tae-chung, leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], said that this scandalous incident revealed once again the ruling party's attempt to prolong its power by all means.

In protest of this scandalous incident, Kim Tae-chung began a hunger strike and the lawmakers of the PPD and the Democratic Party decided to boycott the National Assembly.

It remains to be seen whether the government will be able to overcome the new crisis as it has done before. But we can say even now that although the government has promised in public that it will not rely on the military, it has little inclination to reject help from the military.

Newly Established ROK Ties Draw Reaction

SK1410120890 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by station commentator (Urazov) from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] Station commentator (Urazov) writes that the normalization of relations between China and Indonesia, China and Singapore, and the USSR and the ROK, provides a new possibility for creating an advantageous atmosphere for achieving peace, cooperation, and good-neighborly relationships in the Asian-Pacific region, Southeast Asia, and the Far East region.

These recent developments show that the normalization of relations between the USSR and China last year had a good influence in the development in the situation of the Asian-Pacific region. This kind of situation is gradually spreading.

The model of confrontation in relations among countries is becoming a thing of the past. Under the active participation and cooperation by the USSR, China, various Asian countries, and countries in other parts of the world, confrontation, hostility, and distrust have been deterred in these regions. Therefore, practical cooperation, and a reciprocal spirit of peace and cooperation, gained ascendancy.

"Let us construct a peaceful, safe, and prosperous Asia." Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stated this in a recent speech in New York.

He added: "This not only reflects the desire of the Asian countries and represents their fundamental interests, but will also contribute greatly to the cause of peace and world prosperity."

Only from this background can positive events such as the normalization of relations between China and Indonesia, and the USSR and the ROK, be correctly explained.

Before the above relations were normalized, the relations between these countries were a continuation of hostility and distrust for a long time.

Today, relations between China and Indonesia have been restored, and since the USSR and the ROK established diplomatic relations their relations began to follow the road of reciprocal and good-neighborly cooperation.

Is this good or bad? This kind of question may sound strange. It is regrettable, but on the occasion of the establishment of Soviet-ROK diplomatic relations, this question was raised by the people who understood the contents of the article written by Pyongyang's NODONG SINMUN commentator.

The above article is very critical. Because diplomatic relations were achieved, abusive language is used for the Soviet Union, which is appearing as the subject of international relations.

Let us add this to the conscience of the above political commentator and turn our attention to the following events and facts.

Recently, the premiers of North and South Korea held talks for the first time. Is this good or bad? It is natural that this was a very necessary step for Pyongyang and Seoul to mutually understand each other.

These days China and the ROK are working to develop mutual contacts and to develop important political connections. Is this good or bad?

Let us quote Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen again. He stated: "This will be a turning point in improving and stabilizing the situation on the Korean peninsula."

Then, will the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the ROK not be a fundamental element in creating a sound situation in Asia, including the Korean peninsula and the Far East region?

The station commentator concludes by saying that events occuring in these regions show that kind of sound situation.

DPRK's Kim Il-song Issues Conditions for Talks

SK1310024890 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 11 Oct 90

[From the "Asian News" program]

[Text] DPRK President Kim Il-song stated that the reunification of Korea must be achieved before the 50th anniversary of division—that is, 1995. He stated this in a Pyongyang meeting with Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party.

Kim Il-song put forth conditions to continue the high-level talks with the ROK after the second round of talks between the heads of the governments of both countries, which is slated for 16-19 October in Pyongyang. They include the suspension or reduction of the "Team Spirit" military exercises held every year between the United States and the ROK and for Seoul to reject the attempt to enter the United Nations separately as North and South Korea.

Secrets Revealed on PRC's Korean War Involvement

SK1310094690 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 4 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] Forty years have passed since Beijing adopted the decision to send volunteers to Korea to help the DPRK. Some secret details concerning this have been made public recently in China. The Soviet military paper, KRASNYA ZVEZDA, carries some of them.

On 1 October 1950, Mao Zedong received a telegraph from Kim Il-song. The message noted that the war was not developing to the DPRK's advantage and that, therefore, it would be necessary for the Chinese People's Army to participate in the war.

Mao Zedong called a meeting of highest-level military and political leaders in Beijing. There was a divergence of opinion there. For instance, Lin Biao, who was heading the Central [word indistinct] Military Administrative Committee, was opposed to sending the Chinese troops to Korea and warned that China would encounter grave difficulties by participating in the war. However, Mao Zedong insisted that China participate in the Korean war.

On 2 October 1950, the CPC Central Committee adopted a decision to send Chinese troops to Korea. Peng Dehuai was given the assignment to lead the Chinese Army. In his conversation with Peng Dehuai, Mao Zedong said: Comrade Dehuai, I (?had some agonizing moments before) making this decision. If you fight well, there will be good results. If you do not fight well, it will directly threaten the political situation at home. We could even lose part of our country's territory. When Peng Dehuai asked how much support China would receive from the Soviet side in military operations, Mao Zedong said that because Stalin promised to support China with the Soviet Air Force, the responsibility for the (?aerial war) would be the Soviet Union's, and all China had to do was conduct the ground war.

(?As was revealed later), the Soviet side informed Zhou Enlai, through the Chinese Embassy, on (?10 October) that contrary to what had been agreed upon, the situation did not allow the Soviet Air Force to conduct joint operations with the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV]. In other words, the Soviet side was not well prepared for them.

Zhou Enlai visited Stalin again. Stalin was very surprised, saying: Did we not say good-bye this morning?

Zhou Enlai replied: Mao Zedong and the Political Bureau have just sent me a telegraph. Our party (?Central Committee) has decided to send its Army to Korea immediately.

Stalin remained silent for a little while and said: At any rate, the Chinese comrades are really wonderful, very dependable.

He gave the impression of being (?enchanted by) Zhou Enlai.

A few days later, Zhou Enlai arrived in Beijing. The CPV participation in the Korean war had a decisive impact on the war's progress thenceforth. The CPV stopped the invasion by the U.S. troops and the South Korean troops and waged counterattack operations. As a result, the frontline moved back as far as the 38th parallel in the summer of 1951. China, which participated in the Korean war, lost over [figure indistinct] million troops.

TASS Reports on Prokofyev's Visit to Mongolia

News Conference Held 12 Oct

LD1310040990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Oct (TASS)—Prokofyev held a news conference today on the results of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which took place recently and noted the characteristic features of its work, in particular, the free exchange of opinions and the adoption of genuinely collective decisions.

Having reported on the meeting with the chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party [MPRP], conversation.

Answering questions by Mongolian and foreign journalists, the leader of the Moscow Communists stressed that the MPRP has been able to consolidate political forces and, in so doing, accelerate democratic processes within society. As a result, Mongolia has within a few months managed to cover a path for which the Soviet Union has needed years. We have things to learn from one another, Prokofyev noted in conclusion.

Prokofyev Ends Visit 14 Oct

LD1410054190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0439 GMT 14 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Dugar Sanzhiyev]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Oct (TASS)—Yuriy Prokofyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, left here today for home.

He was here as head of a party delegation from the Soviet capital at the invitation of the Ulaanbaatar city Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] committee, as part of the direct links between the CPSU and the MPRP.

Impact of Asian-Pacific Policy Discussed

SK1510010490 Moscow International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Commentary by station commentator Oleg Alekseyev; from the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] Dear respected listeners: More than once we have talked about Soviet programs concerning security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

We want to remind you Gorbachev proclaimed that very program in his Vladivostok speech in the summer of 1986 and again in his broader and more detailed Krasnoyarsk speech two years later. Now, how is the program being put into practice?

Station commentator Oleg Alekseyev writes the following:

It is too early to say that the major strategic tasks of the new program concerning Asia and the Pacific have been completely fulfilled. Nevertheless, it is true this program has played a major part and served as an incentive for some positive changes that have already taken place or are being implemented in this region.

The policy on dialogue which Mikhail Gorbachev advanced in his Vladivostok speech should be made a comprehensive [word indistinct] capable of removing feuds and clashes in Asia and the Pacific. Such dialogues are gathering greater momentum than before.

In a nutshell, Seoul, until a few months ago, would not accept even a call for military and political talks between the North and South. The prime ministers of the DPRK and the ROK, however, are now discussing in direct talks life and death issues concerning the Korean peninsula.

Dialogue designed to reinvigorate the mediation process for Cambodia also is playing a greater role. The normal contacts between Khmer [words indistinct] sides that began in 1988 and the constructive cooperation among the parties concerned, such as the Soviet Union and China, already have provided an excellent phase for mediation of the Cambodian question. This meditation is expected to contribute greatly to the cause of peace, not only in Northeast Asia, but also in Asia and the Pacific as a whole.

Talks between the United States and Vietnam that have begun recently and Washington's move to hold direct contacts with Phnom Penh are the prospective elements that are expected to advance the Cambodian question through dialogue. This way, a successful settlement is now more likely.

I would like to take special note of the unilateral measures the Soviet Union already has taken for military detente in Asia and the Pacific. These measures include removing medium- and long-range missiles from all over the Soviet Far East, reduction of the 200,000-strong Soviet Armed Forces in this region, and the measure to completely withdraw Soviet Armed Forces from Mongolia. I would like you to remember that the Soviet Union has made the commitment that it will not arbitrarily increase the number of its nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

As far as the cause of improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region is concerned, the complete pullout of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan in February 1989 is a significant event. It is natural to assume Soviet-Chinese talks aimed at mutually reducing military forces deployed along the borders between the two countries and at [words indistinct] will be a major factor in deepening this process.

The goal of the Soviet proposals made in Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk is to consolidate peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. It was precisely according to this thinking that the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Seoul.

As Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has noted, such a process will accelerate detente on the Korean peninsula.

Near East & South Asia

Iraqi Line on Kuwait Reportedly 'Softening'

PM1310195990 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 14 Oct 90 p 3

[IAN report under the rubric: "From Confidential Sources": "Details of Primakov's Talks in Baghdad"]

[Text] The trip [to the Middle East] by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, member of the USSR Presidential Council, is still cloaked in secrecy. The media know practically nothing about the content of the conversation in Baghdad.

The USSR president's personal representative has declined to meet with members of the press. No details of the talks have been announced at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center briefings either. IAN has information concerning certain details of the talks with the Iraqi leaders, obtained from a source who wished to remain anonymous.

During the conversation, Saddam Husayn did not once mention Iraq's "historic rights" to Kuwaiti territory, which is a softening of the Iraqi president's line. It followed from his pronouncements that Iraq might withdraw its forces from Kuwait, while keeping Southern Rumaila and the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan, providing access to the sea. Evidently, it was this shift in the Iraqi position that occasioned Primakov's cautiously optimistic assessment of the prospects of a political settlement of the conflict. The USSR president's envoy, for his part, said that the USSR does not recognize the seizure of Kuwait and still insists on the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the country. The Soviet Union regards the situation in the Persian Gulf as extremely serious and, in the event of a strike against Iraq by U.S. forces, it would not take any action against such an act.

The talks concerning the departure of Soviet experts from Iraq were very complex. The Iraqi side tried to make it a matter for bargaining, a means of pressurizing the Soviet leadership. In particular, the Iraqis demanded payment of colossal damages in the event of the departure of experts whose contracts have not yet been completed. It was a very difficult matter obtaining Baghdad's consent to the departure of only around 1,500 experts.

Alleged Pentagon Plan To Attack Iraq Reported

PM1310160190 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 90 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Operation 'Night Camel'"]

[Text] Citing an adviser to the U.S. secretary of defense, the French magazine L'EXPRESS talks about the Pentagon's plans to destroy Iraq's military-economic potential in the space of four days.

Operation "Night Camel" comprises four stages.

The first would start on a "moonless November night." The U.S. Air Force would play the main part at this point. Its task would be to use the latest "electronic warfare" technology, including AWACS aircraft and information from spy-satellites, to strike at Iraqi radar systems, air defense missile complexes, and military airfields—a strike that would be "invisible" to Iraqi air defense forces.

Then begins the second, lengthier stage of the operation. Massive aerial bombardment and strikes by cruise and tactical missiles would destroy Iraq's entire military-industrial infrastructure.

"Night Camel" now enters its third stage: It would be the first operation in military history involving a combined aircraft, helicopter, and tank strike, as a result of which Kuwait would be detached from Iraq.

The final stage: Encirclement and final destruction of the Iraqi Army.

Everything is allowed for, the plan is perfect, it might seem. But, L'EXPRESS asks itself, will it all be that simple when the "ideal plan" is implemented, and have the American stategists not underestimated the might of the Iraqi Army and its resolve and willingness to offer due resistance? How would the U.S. public react to the knowledge that young Americans are being sent home in lead coffins?

An official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Defense has denied the report by the French magazine L'EXPRESS concerning U.S. plans to launch a strike against Iraq, AP reported.

Fate of Soviets in Iraq Questioned After Threat

PM1310163990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

["IZVESTIYA press service" report: "Persian Gulf: Requests and Threats"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday [13 October] Soviet papers published the announcement of a visit to the USSR by U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney, planned for the second half of October. On the same day REUTER transmitted from Baghdad a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman to the effect that if our country were to convey to the United States, during the upcoming visit, any information on Iraq's military potential, the latter country's authorities might prevent some Soviet citizens from returning home.

It is the first time Iraq has tried anything like this with regard to our country. It has to be said that Baghdad, which has hitherto repeatedly stressed the almost "special status" of our fellow citizens in that country, in contrast to the position of other foreigners in the country, has caused bewilderment, to put it mildly, among Soviet citizens by its latest statement.

The fate of our compatriots, who have not yet been evacuated from Iraq to the Soviet Union, has always been a worry for us. Now the fears for their plight have become even greater. It is to be hoped that Baghdad's stance in this respect will eventually be made clear. [passage omitted]

The French magazine L'EXPRESS published an article claiming that the Pentagon has devised a plan to launch a lightning strike against Iraq, to be carried out on a moonless night in November. When asked by journalists to comment on the item, Richard Cheney refused, but one of his aides said that the article in L'EXPRESS was groundless. [passage omitted]

Baghdad Using Hostages To Divide U.S., USSR

LD1310203790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Commentary by correspondent M. Osokin from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Two questions are currently of concern to the world public in connection with the Persian Gulf zone: Will military actions be started in the Persian Gulf zone? And will Iraqi President Saddam Husayn allow the foreigners there to leave the country? A video commentary from our correspondent.

[M. Osokin] Demonstrations are continuing to shake Bahgdad; meanwhile, somewhere away from the central streets, many Americans and citizens of other countries are drawing up plans for escape in case of war. Some are preparing tanked-up cars in secluded places, others are arranging refuge with Iraqi friends. They can do nothing because they cannot leave. At the end of August, Baghdad declared that foreigners could regard themselves as hostages. Only some of them have since received permission to depart.

The situation is the same for Soviet specialists as for Western citizens. Over 2,500 of our people have returned home, but about another 5,000 are still in Iraq, and Baghdad has shown clear slowness in issuing permits for those who wish to leave. There are more and more people who do want to leave, since according to some reports there have not only been cases of threats against our citizens, but also shootings resulting in casualties. Last week an assurance was received from the Iraqi authorities that there were no political impediments to the departure of our citizens. It was agreed that over the course of a month another 1,500 could leave, and on Monday this timetable already started to operate.

But surprises are possible. Many people are afraid that the Iraqi leaders will want to keep some foreigners in their country in the capacity of a human shield. Many foreigners are still being kept at important installations. Baghdad is clearly aspiring to use the foreign-citizen factor in an attempt to split the world community, in particular with regard to the Soviet Union and the United States. Yesterday's announcement from Baghdad looks precisely like that: The Iraqi authorities announced that they could block the exit of Soviet specialists, if U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney is given secret information about Iraq during his forthcoming trip to Moscow. These very efforts to use all means to drive a wedge between various countries, however, show that the Iraqi leaders are nervous, and that the main means of opposition to Baghdad are beginning to achieve their aim: namely, the whole world community's support for the UN sanctions. In the opinion of the heads of the special monitoring committee set up by the UN Security Council, the blockade of Iraq will paralyze its economy by the end of the year.

Soviet Nationals Continue To Depart From Iraq

260 Return Home 12 Oct

LD1210133590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] Early this morning, 260 specialists who had worked in Iraq returned to the Soviet Union.

Oil Workers Leave Baghdad

LD1510094390 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Over 120 Soviet specialists, mainly oil workers, have left Baghdad for home. This is the second flight after special representative of the Soviet president, Yevgeniy Primakov, reached an agreement with President Saddam Husayn on the departure from the country of about one-third of the 5,000 Soviet experts there. Lately Iraq threatened to stop the evacuation of Soviet citizens if Moscow conveys Iraq's military secrets to United States Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, who is to visit the Soviet Union shortly.

Iraqi Invasion 'Complete Surprise' to Kremlin

PM1310195190 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 14 Oct 90 p 3

[IAN report under the rubric "From Confidential Sources": "USSR Defense Ministry Leadership Thought GRU Was Playing Safe"]

[Text] Iraq's aggressive intentions vis-a-vis Kuwait were no surprise to Soviet military intelligence and the KGB.

The USSR was able to monitor the situation on the border not only with the help of satellites and electronic surveillance, but also by traditional methods. Apparently, some information was also coming from Soviet military experts.

The United States and the Soviet military leadership probably had data obtained from space on the advancement of rear services units and analyses of intercepted radio conversations and combat orders indicating that aggression had begun.

On the eve of the invasion, Mikhail Gorbachev flew off on vacation. Judging by Eduard Shevardnadze's statement at Vnukovo-2 Airport after his meeting with J. Baker, he was confused. "I did not expect the Iraqis to mount overt aggression," he told journalists. It was the second time (the first was the start of the war against Iran in September 1980) the Iraqi side had violated a bilateral treaty on friendship and cooperation by failing to announce its intentions and thus breaching Articles 8, 9, and 10 of the treaty, relating to questions of war and peace.

According to IAN's information, the GRU [General Staff Main Intelligence Directorate] warned of the possibility of aggression two weeks before the Iraqi invasion, but thought that Iraq would occupy only the northern—"disputed"—territories of Kuwait and would not move further south. However, the USSR Defense Ministry leadership thought it was playing safe in its forecast, and did not tell the country's political leadership about it. Thus, the aggression was a complete surprise to the Kremlin. According to certain data, on 2 August Gorbachev had a very blunt conversation with the defense minister, blaming him for the fact that the military had "overlooked" the intervention.

People in the West and in the USSR accused Gorbachev of knowing about the intended aggression and of failing to warn the world. But the USSR President had not been forewarned by the military and did not know that Iraq was planning to attack Kuwait.

Paper Urges Political Settlement in Gulf

PM1210151590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Article by Major R. Mustafin under the rubric "Military Observer's Viewpoint": "Which Scenario Will Prevail?"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Two mighty military groups have been created in the Persian Gulf zone. In numerical strength they are comparable with the groups created during World War II when the most important strategic operations were being carried out. According to foreign press reports, up to one million servicemen, thousands of tanks, hundreds of warplanes, and a vast quantity of other modern military hardware could be concentrated in the area of potential armed confrontation in the very near future. Such a concentration of military strength may ignite itself and lead to the beginning of a new war.

There is no doubt that the grouping of multinational forces is quite sufficient now to safeguard the security of Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich Arab countries in the Persian Gulf. That is why one possible scenario for the development of events—that Baghdad will risk continuing its expansion anyway—seems unlikely. Although variations on that theme are possible. Many analysts do not rule out the possibility that Iraq will "either begin a humiliating withdrawal of its troops from Kuwait or will initiate combat operations." Quite possibly there will be attempts to transform the Iraq-Kuwait crisis into an Arab-Israeli confrontation. With this aim in mind, Baghdad could launch a massive missile and bomb attack against Israel using chemical weapons. In any event, S. Husayn has recently begun issuing threats against Israel again. It is quite obvious that Tel Aviv will not leave this action unanswered. No wonder then that many Arab states are warning the Israelis not to meddle in events in the region.

Several other possible developments of events may be suggested by the Americans. The United States seems to be leaning increasingly toward a military solution because, in President Bush's words, America's "patience is coming to an end." There could quite possibly be combat operations aimed at liberating Kuwait from Iraqi troops. Nor can a preventive strike against Iraq aimed at ousting Husayn's regime be ruled out. From the military viewpoint, the Americans cannot go for that option before mid-November. The present grouping of U.S. troops is perfectly adequate for defense needs but certainly not for offense. The Pentagon can hardly count seriously on success using its aircraft alone. But it will take time to continue building up the present grouping and turn it into an offensive one. Furthermore, the United States will have to rely more on its own forces and those of its closest and most loyal NATO partners. The Egyptians and Syrians have already stated that they will not take part in offensive actions against Iraq.

In that event, the Americans will be in a very difficult position. In the Arab world's eyes they could easily be turned into the aggressor. Both in the region and the world as a whole there could be a new alignment of forces.

Behind all these events one cannot fail to see another U.S. goal. Namely, to consolidate its military position in this "vitally important region" and take control of the oilfields.

There is one more scenario. One which, by the way, is preferred by very many people in the world today including in the Soviet Union. I am talking about the political solution of this crisis and about how to avoid bloodshed and save the world from the insanity of a new war. The price of military success could prove too high. Admittedly, with each passing day the chances of a political solution diminish. And thus the more valuable they are to the fate of millions of people. But for the moment such chances exist and must be used without fail.

PLO Envoy Views U.S. Buildup Consequences

PM1310171990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by G. Stepanov: "Peaceful Means Needed"]

[Text] For more than three months now news from the Persian Gulf has had the world all agog. But the recent slaughter by the Israelis in the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem has made it focus its attention on another Near East problem area—the Palestinian.

"Some 35 Palestinians have now been killed in the past five days, not to mention the many hundreds wounded," Nabil 'Amr, ambassador of the State of Palestine to the USSR, told Soviet and foreign journalists at a news conference. He stressed that the carnage in Jerusalem posed several questions for the international community that must be answered and highlighted the two main problems in the general Near East situation: the Palestinian and the crisis in the Persian Gulf. "We Arabs live in one geographical region with a uniform population. Therefore, we say that the two problems must be settled together.... The United Nations and the Security Council must play a more effective role. The Palestinian people's cause needs the active support of the entire world community."

Dwelling on the Persian Gulf situation, the ambassador positively assessed the efforts of the Soviet Union, which is trying to achieve the kind of solution to the disputes that would suit all sides. "However," he said, "I read a great deal in your press about the Palestinians occupying an allegedly incorrect stance vis-a-vis the crisis. I do not want to go into details here, but I will go to the crux of the matter. We, the PLO, are playing a positive and effective role in the settlement of the crisis. We are seeking to relieve tension and prevent a war from breaking out.

"The PLO has never approved the occupation of foreign territories by force. That is our principled stance. However, we believe that the buildup of U.S. military might in the region could have perilous consequences and cannot reduce the danger of war. The situation must be stabilized by peaceful means. It is to this end that serious official consultations are currently being conducted in Arab circles on all matters. We do not object to the Kuwaiti question being resolved first, but we insist that the region's problems must be settled on a just and balanced basis."

Wants Protection for Palestinians

LD1210193590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (TANJUG)—The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will ask that "international measures be taken in order to insure the safety of the population living in the territories occupied by Israel," Palestinian Ambassador Nabil 'Amr said at a news conference today. The ambassador pointed out that all activities of the United Nations in connection with the Gulf crisis and other questions are doomed unless the Security Council takes decisions giving "serious protection to the Palestinian people."

He further said that a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem must be sought and that the political resources for resolving the Gulf crisis have not been exhausted. Failing a political solution, "a war with unforseeable consequences" could be expected.

The Palestinian ambassador said he believes that the crisis should be dealt with by the Arabs, themselves, under international supervision.

Ryzhkov Meets Iranian Minister, Discusses Ties

LD1210194390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Sayyed-Kia, Iranian Minister of Roads and Transport, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Minister of Railways. In the conversation it was noted that during the period that had passed since the meeting between the presidents of both countries in June last year, when a declaration on the principles of relations and friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Islamic Republic's of Iran, Soviet-Iranian links have gained further all-round development.

The long-term program for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is at the stage of practical implementation, and political contacts are deepening. The proximity of the two countries' positions on many international issues, including in the appraisal of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone, and the possibilities for resolving the dangerous crisis in this region by political means, is satisfying.

Sayyed-Kia reported on Iran's plans in the development of railway systems and stressed the possibility for participation by interested Soviet organizations in their implementation. He expressed satisfaction in connection with the signing of an agreement on the resumption of a direct railway passenger link between Moscow and Tehran which has recently taken place. As was noted, the draft for the development of cooperation in the transport sphere, which is being considered at the present time, makes an increase in the mutual supply of goods between the USSR and Iran possible and it also creates the conditions for carrying out the transit conveyance of cargo over the territory of both countries in both the European and the Asian directions.

Taking part in the conversation were Konarev, USSR minister of railways, and Izadi, the Iranian ambassador to the USSR.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0330 GMT on 13 October in a similar report adds: "According to IRNA, Mr. Sayyed-Kia also met and held talks with the Soviet aviation minister and the Russian Federation transport minister. At the end of these meetings, an agreement was signed by the experts of both sides concerning the completion of studies for the construction of the 175-km Mashhad-Sarakhs rail line."]

Afghan Envoy Claims Pakistan Behind Attacks

LD1210204690 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Aleksandrov]

[Text] Moscow, October 12 TASS—"The Afghan Government over the years has sought to implement a policy of national reconciliation and national accord," Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union Mohammad Daud Razmyar told a news conference here today.

"In the framework of this policy, the party of Afghanistan voluntarily gave up its monopoly on power in order to restore peace in the country and stated its readiness to share power with all the political forces, including the opposition," the ambassador said.

As examples of the policy's implementation he cited changes in the country's political system and the structure of government bodies, the election of the Afghan president and the right of all political parties, including the parties operating in Peshawar, to open missions in Kabul.

Peaceful, constructive and flexible proposals by the Afghan Government have opened the way to a settlement of one of the most difficult regional conflicts, Mohammad Daud Razmyar said. At the same time he deplored the fact that some countries, contrary to obligations they assumed under the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, have been violating the accords for over two years.

The ambassador said that the Afghan Government has irrefutable proof that Pakistani military circles, with the participation of officers in Pakistani military intelligence, intend to repeat the operation near Jalalabad, launch an offensive on Kabul and other Afghan cities, check the return of refugees home and block the main routes. The ambassador believes that such actions generate a new dangerous situation in the region.

Mohammad Daud Razmyar said that the Afghan Government considers the release of Soviet prisoners-of-war to be a top priority. He said that at a recent meeting between an Afghan parliamentary delegation and members of the Russian Federation's parliament. Afghanistan's representatives stated their readiness to help speed up the return of Soviet servicemen held by the armed opposition.

Pakistan's Support for Attack on Kabul Assailed

LD1210215190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1358 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—Reports from the Afghan capital cannot fail to cause alarm among those who hold dear the restoration of peace and tranquillity in the country that has been torn by the war which has been going on for many years. Everything seems to point to the fact that the leadership of the most extremist "parties" of the opposition has decided on a step that is adventurous in the highest degree—a massive offensive against Kabul. Fierce fighting with the use of heavy weapons is under way in the vicinity of Kabul and, as is pointed out in a government statement in connection with the sharp worsening of the situation in Kabul Province, guerrillas of the ringleader of "the Islamic Party of Afghanistan," Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, are in the vanguard. The offensive is being conducted with the support of armed units of head of "the Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan," 'Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, from "the Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan," and the entire operation, according to some reports, has been worked out by Shahnahwaz Tanay, the former defense minister of Afghanistan, who on 7 March of this year led an attempt to stage a coup d'etat which was stamped out by government forces.

The operations by the Muslim fanatics cannot be called anything other than adventurous and thoughtless. From the military point of view Kabul has been excellently reinforced. The three security rings around the city are equipped with the most up-to-date types of armaments and are surrounded by mine fields. All ways and approaches to Kabul are well guarded. This is no military secret and has never been unknown by the leaders of the opposition. Why is it then that precisely now they have decided to throw thousands more lives into the Kabul meat-grinder?

Behind the unsuccessful war attempts by Hikmatyar and company is the sinister shadow of Pakistan's interdepartmental Army Intelligence Service, which is known under its English abbreviation ISI. In accordance with former dictator Ziaul Haq's plans to turn Afghanistan into the fifth Pakistani province, his followers, who are at the helm in Islamabad, have entrusted the generals with the implementation of all aspects of his Afghan policy. Just as before, they are placing their stake mainly upon Hekmatyar, who receives huge amounts of financial aid and U.S. armaments which are being transferred to Pakistan. Evidently, Islamabad wants to achieve some military successes in order to regain the favor of its U.S. patrons, whose ardor has cooled off a fair bit toward the mujahidin and their Pakistani protectors, who in the 18 months that have elapsed after the withdrawal of Soviet troops have just not been able to make Washington happy with anything substantial. And there is no harm here in recalling the ISI's scandalous failure to seize Jalalabad on the approaches to which thousands of mujahidin fell in the spring of last year. I have no doubt that a similar fate awaits the organizers of the Kabul offensive.

No one is in any doubt about the fact that the Islamabad adventurists are involved. The scale of Pakistan's direct interference in the affairs of its neighboring sovereign country were revealed recently in an interview to "the Voice of America" by no-one else than Sibghatullah Mojaddedi. It was he, too, who disclosed the deep split in the Peshawar opposition camp over "the operation to seize Kabul," when the moderate wing of the rebels resolutely dissassociated itself from such plans, saying that they were flagrantly "inhuman."

Hikmatyar recently promised "to rain missiles and shells on Kabul and to turn it into a ruin." The immorality of the fanatic's intentions with regard to a city with two million inhabitants is obvious, but one should not dismiss such threats. The ambitions of the "amir" of Afghan fundamentalists will undoubtedly lead to a new round of bloodshed in Afghanistan, for which not only he is to blame but also all those who are pandering to the extremists' unseemly actions—above all Islamabad.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Rwanda

LD0610112290 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—The political situation in Rwanda has been seriously aggravated in the past few days, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement here today.

Armed clashes have spilt over into Rwanda's capital, Kigali.

The statement said none of Soviet citizens staying in the country were injured.

"Measures are being taken to ensure their safety and the evacuation of the families of Soviet personnel to the Soviet Union," it said.

Civilians Massacred 'Mercilessly' in Rwanda

EA1410212690 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 13 Oct 90

[From the "East Africa Last Week" program]

[Text] Armed conflict in Rwanda is the leading news event in East Africa. The invasion by Rwandan rebels from Uganda was intercepted by a joint Rwandan and Zairian force. The rebels were driven out of Gabiro, about 70 km from the capital. However, government forces were compelled to withdraw when the town was retaken by the rebels. President Habyarimana has declared that the strength of the rebels is gradually increasing.

However, the most disturbing phenomenon is the reports that government soldiers are mercilessly massacring Tutsi civilians and destroying their houses. Reports say the government soldiers have already killed several hundred civilians. President Habyarimana has denied government soldiers are killing civilians. He said these reports have been fabricated by rebel supporters. The influx of Tutsi refugees into Uganda is a clear indication that Tutsis are being given horrible treatment. Rwandan farmers entering Uganda said the government soldiers had not harmed anyone. [sentence as heard]

The ruthlessness of the Rwandan soldiers has been condemned by Yoweri Museveni, the president of Uganda, who is also the current chairman of the OAU. He has called for a regional conference to find a just solution to the situation in Rwanda. It was proposed that the conference be attended by Rwanda, Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi. Thousands of Rwandan refugees live in these countries. The situation of these refugees is not simple. The Rwandan leadership has claimed that Tutsi refugees cannot be reabsorbed due to the country's small size.

It is not right for the Rwandan Government to reject these refugees, and it was simply this that made them turn against the Hutu regime. The conference is expected at least to bring the armed conflict to an end and to halt the influx of refugees into neighboring countries.

Economic, Scientific Accord Signed With Congo

LD1310171290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Ulyanovskiy]

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 October—A program of scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of the Congo and the USSR was signed here today. It provides evidence that the sides wish to strengthen ties in this area, ties which have a rich tradition going back over many years.

The program envisages the exchange of scientific, cultural, and sporting delegations, the training of Congolese specialists at Soviet educational etablishments, the seconding to the Congo of Soviet teachers from various disciplines, the organization of exhibitions, tours by entertainers and circus artists, and the exchange of films and television and radio programs.

It is planned to increase contacts between writers, journalists, and artists, and to continue the cooperation between TASS and the Congolese news agency. In the realm of book publishing, there are plans to publish a Russian language textbook, which has been especially prepared for the Congo by a group of Congolese and Soviet authors. Soviet specialists will be sent to the Congo in order to train qualified workers, of whom there is an acute shortage in the country at the moment. Under the program it is also planned to boost the exchange of tourists.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves Kenya 13 Oct

LD1410124590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Manvelov]

[Text] Nairobi, 13 Oct—The visit to Kenya by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by K.S.Salykov, chairman of the committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet for ecology and the rational use of natural resources, has ended.

The delegation held consultations with Mustafa Tolba, the executive director of the UN Environmental Program (UNEP), during the course of which issues of cooperation between the USSR and UNEP in the sphere of environmental protection and the resolution of the global ecological problems of modern times were discussed. It was noted that as a result of the improvement in the international situation new opportunities for extending international cooperation in nature protection activities are opening up, and the environment itself is emerging as one of a number of very important political problems determining humanity's future development. Special attention was devoted to measures to alleviate and overcome the consequences of the Chernobyl accident and the problems of the Aral Sea and Lake Baykal. The sides discussed in detail the proposal put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, the president of the USSR, at the 43rd session of the UN General Assembly on the creation of a center for urgent ecological aid. K.S. Salykov and Mustafa Tolba signed a protocol on the results of the consultations which took place.

During the course of the visit which lasted a week, meetings also took place with Moses Keino, the speaker of the Kenyan National Assembly, and with Mungai Njoroge, the Kenyan minister of the environment and natural resources. The prospects for the development of Soviet-Kenyan links in various spheres were considered.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left today for home.

Commentary Urges Mandela, Buthelezi Meeting

MB1210201890 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is very clear to anyone that without joint effort we will not successfully unseat the apartheid regime and its laws in South Africa. It is foolish to start dividing the spoils of the hunt before the bear has been killed, notes a Russian saying. Much work still has to be done before South Africa is freed from apartheid rule. A spirit of reconciliation, and finding areas of cooperation is most important. We have good examples to follow, and have seen the good fruits of improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor in Angola and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and lastly, we have also seen the cooperation between the Soviet Union, the United States, Cuba, and Angola result in the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, all this culminating in the independence of Namibia.

Why, therefore, is it so difficult for the ANC [African National Congress], and Inkatha to find a meeting place to thrash out their minor differences, thus opening the way for the amicable discussion of more weighty issues. The way has already been shown by ANC-government talks, when the venue has not been an issue. It has not mattered whether they met in Cape Town or in Pretoria, they just got on with it. Some of the issues they have agreed on in their discussions have been the release of political prisoners, the lifting of the state of emergency, and lately, the return of exiles.

So as can be seen, the venue for talks is of no great importance—it could be it overseas or at home, whatever it may cost in terms of money. Let us go back to a rather small but important question that may lead to reconciliation. Are talks not more important than self interest? The ANC will not lose any prestige, or lose the respect of South Africans if it goes to Ulundi to work things out with Inkatha's leader. Besides, during Mandela's internment, there was much communication with Buthelezi in a spirit of goodwill and brotherhood. So why can they not now communicate? Why can he not go to Ulundi to meet with Buthelezi and thrash out ways of ending the friction between their two organizations? If the ANC should go to Ulundi, it is certain that this will result in the conflict between the supporters of the two organizations being diffused, thus facilitating much progress in the negotiation process for a non- apartheid South Africa.

We agree with what Buthelezi has said—that in his opinion, talks between the ANC and Inkatha will not bear good fruit, and quench the feud between the two organizations. The conflict will be diffused, rather, by one-to-one talks with Mandela. He refused to go to Soweto, saying his due status had not been recognized.

Inkatha must also be admonished for refusing to hold talks. There is no time for haggling now in this country. But then it is also the business of the ANC to encourage Inkatha to see things its way. Failure to do this will only fan the flames of an unnecessary and costly feud, as is happening in Lebanon and other places. We have chosen Lebanon as it best describes what is going on in South Africa. We could have mentioned our neighbor, Mozambique, or Angola. The situation there requires that measures have to be taken to foster progress. Their kind of situation is perpetuated by people without direction or purpose, ignorant people who are bought to fight a cause they know nothing about.

The situation in South Africa is one of blind hate, and anarchy. Obviously the government could deal with the criminal element, but if they are hiding behind feuding black organizations in South Africa, this will be difficult. Needless to say, the progress fostered by the De Klerk government will be lost if efforts are not made to foster the continuation of negotiations.

Finally, talks between the ANC and Inkatha can go a long way toward ending the violence, and facilitate continued negotiation, and encourage the government to move full speed ahead with reform. We are convinced that people are tired of incessant and unnecessary fighting. The effort required of Inkatha and the ANC to resolve their conflict is small compared to that put up by the De Klerk government for the good of the country. The two organizations could encourage the people of South Africa by holding the needed talks.

'War of Words' Hampers South African Peace Talks

MB1210095290 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Commentary by Aleksandr Fedorov—read by announcer]

[Text] Paradoxically it would seem that the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Government are both in need of a law before resuming their peace talks.

The latest round of talks in Cape Town led by Mr. Nelson Mandela and President Frederik de Klerk was no exception. On the eve of the meeting, Mr. De Klerk spoke of the existence of a third force which was behind the unrest in Natal.

For his part, Mr. Nelson Mandela had taken the argument as an admission that such a force was operating within the country's police, thereby, calling into question the Security Force's loyalty to the president.

Government officials, meanwhile, said the force consisted of the extremist elements within the ANC itself who are opposed to Mr. Nelson Mandela's moderate line which they claimed puts to doubt his ability to control the course of events.

Given the continued war of words that the two sides were engaged in, in the past, the current campaign of incrimination is nothing unusual. But the country is now at a stage when a random remark could play into the hands of the opponents to peace talks. No wonder the meeting in Cape Town was widely seen to be crucial.

Mr. Mandela had said prior to the negotiations he had irrefutable evidence of the security forces' involvement in provoking clashes between the ANC supporters and members of the Zulu-dominated Inkatha movement. The issue must have been raised at the talks but no mention of it was made in the final document and so much the better. Even if the ANC's assertions turned out to be true, appropriate measures would no doubt be taken because President De Klerk's decision for an inquiry to the [word indistinct] into the widespread violence in the black townships remains in force. Also in place is the president's offer for appointing an independent public figure to try to establish whether or not there were incidents of power abuse by government officials.

The sides had agreed to exert maximum effort to halt the black violence although the final communique gives no indication of concrete measures to be taken. But that in itself is no big trouble. What is more important is that the government and the ANC should coordinate effort to bring an end to the feud between the rival black groupings as soon as possible.

The government seems to have made bigger concessions than expected, including the De Klerk announcement of an amnesty to political prisoners. Something that has been the subject of speculation since the two sides met in August. Although 45 prisoners were set free the amnesty issue has remained as thorny as the return of exiled ANC members.

The working group set up in May (?will) return to finish its job. But the first group of ANC members in exile is due to arrive in South Africa later this month. Much is now dependent on how the ANC and the Inkatha movement will sort out their relations.

The country's hardliners are continuing to play on Mr. Mandela's reluctance to talk with Chief Buthelezi who repeatedly said he was open for face-to-face talks with the ANC leader.

This prompted a conclusion about the two groups' intransigence, to go back on the principles they are sticking to, could hardly lead to any accommodation between them in future. Hence, the government's [word indistinct] could turn out to be one-sided.

What the hardliners seem to suggest is that President De Klerk should check his order for reform by dropping dialogue with black groupings. But the country's hardliners are not the only ones to use this kind of argument. Those within the black movement itself will say the armed struggle is the best way to bring the government to its knees, obviously doing much to disrupt the dialogue.

Ghanaian Politicians Visit Moscow, Ukraine

PM1010120390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 90 Single Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] In accordance with a plan for ties between the CPSU and the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], a PNDC delegation was in the USSR 2-8 October. The guests had conversations in CPSU Central Committee departments and visited the Ukraine.

Commentary on Constitutional Changes in Somalia

EA1210143890 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Commentary by Aleksandr Mikhaylov]

[Text] All security forces in Somalia have been put on alert. This state of alert has been prompted by demonstrations in Mogadishu by people opposed to the proposed constitutional changes in the country. The constitutional changes announced in Somalia are as follows:

the introduction of multiparty politics; respect for freedom of expression and of the press; and respect for basic individual rights.

Somalis have long been awaiting such changes. The rebels have even been waging war to restore fundamental human rights. One may be surprised to find Mogadishu residents who are opposed to these changes. The only possible explanation is that the demonstrations are being organized by the political groups of the extreme left. They are totally opposed to democratic change in Somalia. The fundamentalist Islamic brotherhood groups announced that they would stage demonstrations to protest the announced constitutional changes, claiming that the core of these constitutional laws has been drawn from Christian laws which are not applicable to Muslims. Considering the Somalis' subjection to a long period of dictatorial rule, it is unbelievable that Islamic and democratic principles are seen to be in confrontation. Our commentator says that in his opinion, REUTER was right to say that the demonstrations were more likely due to the recent deteriorating living conditions of the Somali masses. Though these bad conditions might have led Somali people to mistrust any change announced, according to our commentator that may not be the point.

The pro-democracy people are doubtful that any democratic change prescribed by Mohamed Siad Barre and his ruling clique can be meaningful. As everyone is aware, the expected referendum that should have taken place on 31 October 1990 has been postponed for a year.

The country is expected to be governed by a new constitution effective 11 October. Implementing the new constitution has been effected by the president and the government. The question that must be asked is this: Will this new constitution work? Leaders of the rebel groups and human rights activists have already alleged that the reason behind the government's move is that the regime only wanted to buy time. The government has always dismissed as irrelevant any suggestion put forward by Somali social groups.

The events now taking place in Somalia have a new face, and I would like to give a piece of advice to those preparing for the forthcoming demonstrations. Any demonstration organized against the new constitution will give the regime an opportunity to say: Hey look, Somalis do not want democracy. International opinion will be misled by the government's foiling of these demonstrations on the pretext of defending democracy. Mogadishu today is full of Siad Barre's soldiers. The police and the army are searching every car they suspect. Foreigners living in Mogadishu have been warned to remain indoors.

East Europe

Poland's Skubiszewski Continues Soviet Visit

Received by Gorbachev 12 Oct

LD1210171790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received Polish Foreign Minister Skubiszewski. This meeting, just like the minister's visit itself, bears witness to the growing importance of Soviet-Polish dialogue in an atmosphere of basic changes in the entire European situation. The end of the period of confrontation, the removal of ideological criteria from interstate relations, and the deep changes in many countries require that international policy takes a more fundamental and objective account of internal processes, particularly those in neighbors.

It is therefore no coincidence that the major part of the conversation was devoted to the economic reforms in the USSR and Poland. Among the themes discussed were Soviet-German and Polish-German relations, the positive role of the united Germany in the context of the new phase of the pan-European process, questions of the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw treaty, and the November Pan-European summit meeting in Paris.

Regarding bilateral trade and economic problems, it was agreed to decide on those issues in a mutally acceptable way at governmental talks. There was also discussion of the prospect for Polish links with the Soviet republics within the framework of the all-Union foreign economic policy.

When bidding farewell to the minister, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev asked him to convey greetings to President Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Mazowiecki and expressed the hope for good relations between the two neighboring countries and their peoples, and for everything of value that has been accumulated in these relations over centuries to be preserved and increased.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Shevardnadze, Kashlev, and Ciosek.

Gives Interview With Gorbachev

LD1210215990 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Interview with President Gorbachev and Polish Foreign Minister Skubiszewski by an unidentified correspondent in Moscow; date not given—recorded; Gorbachev's speaks in Russian fading into Polish translation]

[Text] [Gorbachev] Let me recall that in the last few years our relations with the Poles have been very positive and friendly. I hope that, regardless of what is taking place in your country and in ours, we shall take things into our own hands. It is important to show character and ingenuity and to maintain our relations.

[Correspondent] The development of the European situation, the course of economic reforms in Poland, the cooperation between the USSR, Poland, and Germany, the dangers to [word indistinct] cooperation linked to the crisis in the Gulf, restrictions in the supply of oil and gas from the USSR, Poland's direct relations with various Soviet republics, the reduction of bilateral debts, these were the main subjects discussed during talks which lasted almost an hour and a half.

Do you think the issues which you advanced found understanding with President Gorbachev?

[Skubiszewski] Yes, yes, absolutely. He also referred to my face-to-face talk with Minister Shevardnadze yesterday, which lasted three and a half hours and during which we discussed a new Polish-Soviet treaty, based on new principles, and the question of permanent contacts on the various current issues the non-settlement of which creates all sorts of unnecessary irritations.

[Correspondent] The talks held by the representatives of the Polish Government have brought their first concrete results.

[Unidentified speaker] Today I signed an agreement with representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation regarding extra supplies of foodstuffs from Poland, among them meat, sugar, and some market goods, cigarettes, to the overall amount of more than $120 million in exchange for extra supplies of gas next year.

[Correspondent] This afternoon Minister Skubiszewski held talks with the authorities of the Russian Federation, with the republic's Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, and Russian Premier Ivan Silayev. The subject of their discussions was bilateral contacts between Poland and Russia in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. A declaration of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation between Poland and the RSFSR has been prepared. The signing of this declaration is likely to take place before the end of this visit.

Holds News Conference at Embassy

LD1310204190 Moscow International Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 90

[News conference by Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski with foreign and domestic correspondents at the Polish Embassy in Moscow on 12 October—recorded; correspondents' questions read by announcer]

[Text] [Skubiszewski] I spoke to President Gorbachev about European cooperation, in particular about the changes which should take place, about the work-rate of the CSCE; of other international issues, we talked about the cooperation of states in this region, of the cooperation of, in particular, the USSR and Poland with Western countries. I spoke in a fair amount of detail about the economic situation in Poland, particularly about what has been successful in the Polish reform and where the difficulties lay. We also talked about Polish-Soviet relations in connection with my very long talk yesterday with Minister Shevardnadze. The talks were very lively and conducted in an excellent atmosphere.

[Correspondent] Was the matter of the volume of the supply of oil and gas from the Soviet Union to Poland also mentioned?

[Skubiszewski] These matters were raised in all the talks and at all levels. Here we have, to some extent, moved forward. There will be further talks soon.

[Correspondent] In Soviet circles, attention is being drawn to the fact that this visit has taken place without delay after the unification of the two German states.

[Skubiszewski] Indeed this does have some significance, and that is because we now have the opportunity to talk about a situation which has arisen after the unification: German-Soviet agreements, the Polish-German negotiations on the issue of a treaty which would confirm the border and which are to take place soon, Polish-German negotiations on a broader agreement on cooperation and good-neighborliness [as heard].

[Correspondent] A certain sector of Polish public opinion is expressing disquiet concerning the possible resettlement of a large number of Soviet Germans presently living in various regions of the Soviet Union in the Kaliningrad Oblast which adjoins Poland. Was this matter raised during the negotiations?

[Skubiszewski] The range of our talks was very wide. Poland is interested in cooperation, also economic cooperation, with regard to the Polish-Soviet border regions. The Kaliningrad Oblast is one such region. There are no foundations for such fears.

[Correspondent] Was the subject of Lithuania and other Baltic Republics mentioned during the talks?

[Skubiszewski] I did not speak about the Lithuanian issue with President Gorbachev—there was no time for this; our talks lasted longer than expected anyway. Anyway, I had had no intention of raising this matter with President Gorbachev. However I mentioned, in passing, certain specific matters to Minister Shevardnadze, regarding our relations with Lithuania. As you are all well aware, despite the declaration on Lithuania's separate statehood, some concrete moves in Polish-Lithuanian relations need preparations which must be made by Lithuania, since these matters are controlled by Soviet organs or institutions.

[Correspondent] Was the matter of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland raised?

[Skubiszewski] Regarding the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Poland, we spoke, in effect, very briefly. The matter substantively is a foregone conclusion. However, there will, of course, be very many details to discuss. Basically it is a foregone conclusion because the time of the stationing of Soviet troops in East and Central Europe has now passed. Quite simply, the political situation is different. From the moment that the Soviet Union decided to withdraw its troops from Germany, then obviously it was clear that elsewhere in that part of Europe they would not remain. This does not mean that the one depends on the other. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland is a separate matter which will be solved separately. This is my explanation, for I did not talk about this with Minister Shevardnadze, since I had no need to talks about it. We hold the same view on the matter.

[Correspondent] The second part of your visit is your stay in the Ukraine and Belorussia. What significance do you attach in particular to your visit to the Ukraine?

[Skubiszewski] Indeed, I am going to Kiev. It is a very significant visit because it is taking place after the Ukrainian declarations regarding the Ukraine's sovereignty. The declaration is important because it formulates certain principles and certain intentions, but I think that even more important will be the execution of all these intentions.

Arrives in Kiev from Moscow

LD1310094290 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Grigoryev]

[Text] Kiev, the Ukraine, October 13 TASS—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived on an official visit in the Ukrainian capital today at the invitation of the Ukraine's government.

At Kiev's Borispol airport, where the state flags of Poland, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine were hoisted, Skubiszewski was greeted by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and other officials.

The welcoming party included Poland's Consul-General in Kiev Ryszard Polkowski.

During his two-day visit to the Ukraine, Skubiszewski is expected to meet the republic's leaders and parliament deputies and sign a joint statement.

Signs Accord With Ukraine

LD1310213990 Warsaw PAP in English 1901 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Kiev, Oct. 13—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, now on an official visit to the Soviet Union, arrived in the capital of the Ukraine, Kiev, today.

At the seat of parliament of the Ukraine, Polish and Ukraine delegations held plenary talks. The Ukrainian side was headed by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine Ivan Plushch. Krzysztof Skubiszewski and his Ukrainian opposite number Anatoliy Zlenko, respectively, signed here a declaration on the principles and basic directions in the development of Polish-Ukrainian relations.

In the declaration both sides stress that, as sovereign states, they are willing to consolidate good neighbourly relations. They reaffirm that the Polish and Ukrainian nations have an inalienable right to freely determine their internal and external political status without outside interference and to pursue independent development. The Republic of Poland and the Ukrainian Republic underline that they do not lay any territorial claims towards each other and that they will not do it in the fuure.

In addition to this, the two sides decided to establish consular relations.

Skubiszewski also held talks with representatives of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine as well as with the republic's foreign minister. Meanwhile, both delegations had talks in three working teams.

CSFR Signs Pact To Receive Oil Supplies

LD1210100390 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Yaroshevskiy]

[Text] Prague October 12 TASS—Czechoslovakia will receive 500,000 tonnes of oil from Siberia before the year's end under a contract with a Soviet enterprise in Tyumen. The contract was signed in the Czechoslovak capital on Thursday.

The first 60,000 tonnes of oil will come here in October.

Czechoslovakia will pay for the oil with its goods. It will send to Siberia Tatra trucks, which are very popular with Tyumen oilmen, buses, truck loaders, bulldozers, and a large batch of consumer goods, including footwear, furniture, textiles and famous Czechoslovak glass.

The oil that Tyumen oilmen intend to produce above state orders will be pumped to Czechoslovakia through the Druzhba pipeline.

West Europe

Treaty on Soviet Armed Forces in Germany Signed

LD1210172190 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Lev Volnukhin and Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Bonn October 12 TASS—The treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany on the temporary deployment of Soviet troops and their gradual withdrawal from the Federal Republic was signed today at the FRG Foreign Ministry in Bonn.

The sides believe, the preamble to the treaty noted, that the settlement of these affairs should indicate the degree of trust between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany, a trust that will facilitate maintaining peace and security in Europe while new European security structures are created.

This meets their mutual desire to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability on the continent under new conditions and lay the foundation for qualitatively new relations between the two countries and facilitate the building of a durable and just peace structure in Europe.

According to the treaty, Soviet troops will be deployed on the territory allotted for the purpose under respective agreements between the Soviet and East German governments.

The Soviet Union will not increase the number of these troops or armaments. On the allotted territory, Soviet troops will be entitled to their usual activities, including manoeuvres, exercises and other planned training operations within the boundaries of the allotted installations.

The Soviet troops, the treaty points out, will refrain from any intervention into German internal affairs and respect and observe laws and regulatory enactments of the Federal Republic of Germany. German authorities will, in turn, respect the legal status of the Soviet troops and refrain from any actions hampering their rights and duties.

A special article in the treaty regulates the terms of the Soviet troops' stay in Berlin. Their number and armaments are not to exceed the present level. No manoeuvres or military exercises will be held on this territory. Soviet servicemen will have free access to the Soviet monument in Tiergarten.

In accordance with the treaty, the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Soviet troops will begin the moment the treaty becomes effective. It is to be completed before the end of 1994.

In order to regulate matters connected with the withdrawal, the sides will appoint authorised representatives to define and coordinate respective measures.

The treaty also defines the terms of supplies to Soviet troops, the use of installations that are German property, transport communications, postal services and other means of communication and measures to protect the environment.

Other articles in the treaty regulate procedures for crossing the Federal Republic border by persons belonging to the Soviet troops, customs and taxation rules, the disciplinary and juridical authority in criminal, civil and administrative affairs [word indistinct] matters relating to social insurance.

A mixed commission, including representatives of the two sides will be set up to settle disputes about the understanding or application of the treaty.

The treaty was signed by German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Soviet Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Vladislav Terekhov.

Genscher Reaffirms Deadline for Soviet Pullout

LD1210200390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report on interview with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by reporter Vladimir Kondratyev; place and date not given; from the "Vremya" newscast—Genscher's remarks in German with superimposed Russian translation; recorded]

[Text] [Kondratyev] The text of the treaty, which Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Vladislav Terekhov, our ambassador in Bonn, validated with their signatures, consists of almost 50 pages. This alone signifies how many political, legal, economic, technical, and military problems of all kinds are surfacing in connection with the new status of the Soviet troops. In short, we are no longer a victorious power, with all the privileges and powers ensuing therefrom, but guests on sovereign German land, obliged to observe local customs and laws.

From now on, the Soviet troops will closely coordinate the issues of its everyday life, as well as training, maneuvers, transfers across the country, and aerial transport flights with the Germans. We undertake to take care of the environment—which is very important to the Germans—and to prevent illegal actions by our servicemen, in conjunction with the local police. It will not be easy to restructure ourselves.

Our soldiers and officers, as well as the members of their families—there are in all approximately 600,000 of them now—are particularly obliged to remember the honor of the Soviet uniform in uncustomary circumstances.

Genscher gave his first interview to Soviet television as minister of the united Germany.

[Genscher] Today we have taken one more step to overcome the postwar period. At the same time this is a step toward the creation of a new mutual understanding and concord between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Our wish is that Soviet citizens who are still living among us—but who will leave Germany by the end of 1994—will not only cherish happy memories of Germany but will remain our good friends forever.

[Kondratyev] If the Soviet Union manages to withdraw its troops earlier than the planned time table, would this be reflected in the payments and installments on the side of the federal government which are provided for these purposes?

[Genscher] We have taken contractual obligations upon ourselves, and will observe them. And the Soviet side itself, of course, decides when it will withdraw its troops. The main thing is that the withdrawal must be completed not later than 1994.

[Kondratyev] How does the German Government, besides the military-political sphere, intend to build cooperation with the Soviet Union in the future?

[Genscher] We consider that on the basis of the global treaty and other documents our relations are acquiring completely new prospects. They are gaining a new quality. And this is also manifest in the fact that other people, like us, welcome such developments. We are agreed that German-Soviet relations are of central significance for the reuniting of Europe, to which the Soviet Union also indissolubly belongs.

German 'East' Forces Commander Interviewed

91UM0010A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Report on interview with Lieutenant General J. Schoenbaum, German "East" Forces Commander, by unidentified KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent; place and date not given: "We Are Relying on Good Relations With Your Forces"]

[Text] Today on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, the territorial command "East" of the West German Armed Forces is beginning to be formed. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asked its commander, Lieutenant General J. Schoenbaum, to answer a few questions.

Lt. Gen. Jorg Schoenbaum was born 2 September 1937. He joined the Bundeswehr in 1957. In 1959 he became platoon leader in a self-propelled artillery battalion. He then alternated service in combat and staff units, occupied various positions in the FRG Defense Ministry and NATO Staff Headquarters in Brussels. Prior to appointment to his present position, he served as the chief of staff for planning in the FRG Ministry of Defense. He completed the Bundeswehr Military Academy in Hamburg. He is married and has three children.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Gen. Schoenbaum, former soldiers and officers of the GDR National People's Army (NPA) will be serving in your command. What criteria will you use to select them?

[Schoenbaum] In accordance with West German-Soviet agreements, FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs H.-D. Genscher issued a statement in Vienna to the effect that by 1994 the strength of the armed forces of the united Germany will be reduced to 370,000 men. Of these, the number of soldiers and officers in the ground and air forces will amount to 345,000.

It plans to station about 50,000 servicemen in the territory of the present GDR, coming primarily from the former NPA. About half of them will be soldiers in basic service. Any NPA cadre or servicemen on extended service may apply to join the Bundeswehr as two-year contract servicemen. Following a two-year verification of professional fitness and depending on requirements of the territorial command in their specialties, they may renew their contract and even become cadre. This is how we will approach the selection of officers to occupy command positions or work as technical specialists. I would like to state at the outset, however, that not everyone by a long shot will be able to enter military service in the Bundeswehr. This is related to the strength limitations for the territorial command.

All cadre and extended-service servicemen not accepted for duty in the Bundeswehr will receive a monetary allowance, and also the right to take special requalification courses, which will facilitate their entry into civilian life.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] As we know, the inventory of the GDR NPA included arms and combat equipment of Soviet manufacture, or items produced under Soviet license. Will these remain in the inventory of the territorial command or will a preference be given to West German items?

[Schoenbaum] Right now we are identifying in detail which armament systems should remain for an extended period, and which can be used over the short term for personnel training and maintaining combat readiness. Over the course of this verification procedure, special attention is being devoted to such questions as economy and the capacities for supporting weapons systems, particularly with respect to spare parts. But already we can say that a portion of the armament of the former NPA will remain for some time in the inventory of the united armed forces.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Would you be able to state what the term of basic service will be for your soldiers?

[Schoenbaum] The Federal Republic is awaiting conclusion before year's end of a treaty on conventional armed forces. Subsequent negotiations may result in reaching agreement on the establishment of upper limits on personnel strength for all participating parties. Proceeding from this, the FRG Government has decided to reduce the term of basic service from 15 to 12 months. This decision became effective on 1 October of this year.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] We see an interesting situation taking shape—garrisons of the "East" territorial command will be situated right near garrisons of the Soviet Western Group of Forces. Do you intend to establish any contacts with them in order to be able to jointly resolve problems that arise?

[Schoenbaum] Plans call for creation of a liaison directorate when formation of the territorial command "East" is complete. It will be responsible for contacts between the Bundeswehr and Soviet forces stationed on the territory of the former GDR, and also resolve all the problems that arise. We attach great significance to this directorate and are relying on good relations with your forces based on trust.

Moscow Fails To Reply to Germany's Agent Query

LD1410050490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] AFP reports, citing the newspaper DER MORGEN, that approximately 10 percent of officials working under former GDR Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere were to one degree or another linked with the GDR security service.

This week, the German Government has asked Moscow whether these former secret agents are continuing to work for Soviet intelligence. There has been no reply yet.

Gorbachev Scheduled To Visit Spain 26-27 Oct

LD1310213190 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] President Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Spain on 26 and 27 October. This visit, the announced date of which has been awaited for several months, is the first official visit to Spain by a Soviet head of state.

Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed With Spain

LD0610191990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0732 GMT 6 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov]

[Summary] Madrid, 6 Oct (TASS)—An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed yesterday evening at the USSR Embassy in Madrid between the USSR Academy of Sciences and Spain's Higher Council for Scientific Research [CSIC]. It was signed on the Soviet side by G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; CSIC President Munoz signed for Spain.

The document provides for exchanging scientists to conduct joint research, carrying out joint projects, organizing bilateral symposia and conferences, and exchanging information and publications. The agreement identifies biotechnology, oceanography, and microelectronics as priority areas for cooperation over the next two years.

Marchuk said the Spaniards are interested in the use of Soviet space equipment to solve scientific problems on the basic design of space technology.

TASS Carries Gorbachev Message to Rome Meeting

LD1510090490 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev has sent greetings to a conference of authors and public figures from the Soviet Union and Russian communities abroad, which opens in Rome today.

The message, which was released here today, runs as follows:

"A meeting, which I believe is significant, opens today on the ancient soil of Italy, which has given life to many achievements of world civilisation, in Rome, where outstanding Russian cultural figures have traditionally worked with inspiration.

"It is a reunion of writers and public figures—both those living in the USSR now and those who have emigrated but have not forgotten their motherland, its pains and joys, even in the remotest corners of the world.

"It is a get-together of those whose moving, anxious words evoke a response in the hearts of millions of their compatriots on either side of the borders.

"Your decision to meet reflects a keen desire to bring together and unite our long-suffering peole and facilitate a civic and national reconciliation in the country, which is essential at all times but especially at the current, difficult, watershed transition to new forms of life that are worthier of people.

"It is known that not only a civil war but also a civil peace first originates in the mind, including the creative imagination of an artist, which can give people both an impulse towards evil and an impulse towards good.

"One would like to believe that your meeting, overcoming all the prejudices and obstacles, will provide a kind of moral guide for many people, our compatriots, and help rally all healthy, sound popular forces and promote the cause of good and accord.

"Wishing you fruitful work,

[Signed] "Mikhail Gorbachev"

Supreme Soviet

Lukyanov Chairs Presidium Meeting 12 Oct

LD1210180490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow 12 Oct (TASS)—A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Anatoliy Lukyanov.

The meeting decided on a procedure for the USSR Supreme Soviet to examine the draft program for stabilizing the national economy and the transition to a market economy, which is being prepared under the guidance of the USSR president.

The government-sponsored bill on increased responsibility for trade abuse and speculation was discussed and passed to the Supreme Soviet committees and standing commissions of the houses for examination.

Information was provided on the progress of the work on the bill providing for a nationwide plebiscite (referendum) in the USSR, which is to be examined during the current session of the Supreme Soviet.

In addition, the meeting discussed issues relating to the introduction of amendments to current local government legislation, the codification of acts with the force of law, and some other issues with a bearing on the organization of the work of the Supreme Soviet, its committees and commissions.

Agrarian Committee Discusses Food Imports 12 Oct

LD1210203690

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1840 GMT on 12 October carries a 19-minute program, entitled "USSR Supreme Soviet Report," about the 12 October USSR Supreme Soviet committees and commissions sessions. Correspondent Polikarpova begins with a report on the Committee for Agrarian Issues and Food session. She interviews A.M. Yemelyanov, asking him how it is possible to pay for produce from abroad while the ruble is not convertible. He says the Soviet Union is probably the biggest bankrupt nation in the world. He says the Soviet Union's food imports are small in comparison to what it loses in the harvest. Food worth 23 billion rubles is imported, he says. He calls for raising the president's responsibility for the state of food provisions.

Polikarpova then interviews Krevenko, who gives statistics on the amount of foodstuffs to be imported and calls on agricultural workers to do more so that the USSR does not need to import foodstuffs. A.T. Kuzovlev, also present, says Krevenko should not be hard on agricultural workers and that the fault also lies with the government, which has not provided enough funds. He says the country will really be bankrupt unless something is done to put things right, and Krevenko agrees. Krevenko says the country must move away from importing so much food and begin to import more equipment. He warns that if the country is bankrupt it will receive no credit. Kuzovlev says investment is needed to provide better processing facilities and this will ease the food problem.

S. Lysenko next reports on the Commission on Issues of Transport, Communications, and Information session and quotes Pervyshin at the session. Lysenko then interviews Gulayev and V.I. Kolesnikov on the results of the session and what needs to be done. Professor Fedorov is also interviewed.

15 Oct Supreme Soviet Agenda Outlined

LD1410195490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] There will be a joint session of the chambers tomorrow in the USSR Supreme Soviet. A report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being presented on its work on the legal treaty safeguarding the USSR'S interests and security. This issue has been introduced into the agenda of the autumn session at the demand of deputies. They believe that the activity of all state structures should be carried out under parliamentary control. The USSR draft law on currency regulation is being submitted for discussion in its first reading. It is also expected that tomorrow the USSR people's deputies will receive, and begin studying, the new draft of the presidential program: the stabilization of the national economy and transition to the market economy. Tomorrow the deputies of the Russian parliament intend to continue consideration in committees and commissions on a package of market laws.

Economic Plan Discussion 'Possible' 16 Oct

LD1510082390 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondent]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—The Soviet Parliament today will hear Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on his ministry's activities to ensure national interests and security.

It is then expected to examine the first reading of a bill on foreign currency regulation.

The sitting is being attended by representatives of the government and the Constitutional Compliance Committee.

Parliament Speaker Anatoliy Lukyanov said in his opening remarks that a plan for switching to a market system had in principle been endorsed by representatives of constituent republics, who made many suggestions for improvement.

He said it would be possible to begin discussing the document on Tuesday afternoon in parliamentary commissions and committees, which could then meet to discuss it jointly on Thursday.

It was planned to discuss the plan at full-scale parliamentary meetings on Friday and Saturday, Lukyanov said.

Shevardnadze Addresses Deputies on World Events

LD1510091790 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 15 Oct 90

[By TASS Parliamentary Correspondents Lex Aksyonov and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—"The German settlement could be and has been achieved in accordance with the transition to a new model for a European set-up that differs significantly from the post-war set-up," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here today.

He delivered a "report on current international events and the work of the USSR Foreign Ministry to ensure the country's interests and security" at a joint sitting of the Soviet Parliament this morning.

Shevardnadze noted that the European set-up was previously based on Europe's division and military confrontation. "Forces possessing tactical nuclear weapons were squarely facing each other," he continued.

"Until recently, European security was based on nuclear brinkmanship."

He said that over the next few days the Soviet Government will submit a package of agreements on the unification of the two Germanys to the Supreme Soviet for ratification.

Supreme Soviet Decision on Test Ban Treaty Issued

LD1210162490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 12 Oct 90

["Ratification of the Treaty Between the USSR and the United States on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 12 October (TASS)—We are transmitting the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the ratification of the treaty between the USSR and the United States. Decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet

On the ratification of the treaty between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and the protocol to it and the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the protocol to it.

The USSR Supreme Soviet decides:

1. To ratify the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, which was signed in Moscow on 3 July 1974, and the protocol to it, which was signed in Washington on 1 June 1990, and the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which was signed in Moscow and Washington on 28 March 1976, and the protocol to it, which was signed in Washington on 1 June 1990, and which have been submitted for ratification by the USSR Council of Ministers.

2. To endorse the text of the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and public of the world. [Signed] Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. Lukyanov
Moscow, Kremlin, 9 October 1990

Political & Social

Presidential Decree on Ownership Rights Issued

LD1210155390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 12 Oct 90

[USSR presidential decree: "Measures To Guard the Inviolability of the Right of Ownership in the USSR" issued on 12 October; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the decree of the USSR president; "Measures To Guard the Inviolability of the Right of Ownership in the USSR," which was published here today:

"In a number of regions instances of the illegal removal of property belonging to state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations have become more frequent and encroachments upon citizens' property are widespread.

The stability of property relations and the inviability of the right of ownership are an indispensable condition for present-day economic policies. They promote the development of entrepreneurial activity, ensure the safekeeping of property and investments, including of foreign partners, and maintain the stability of the economic and sociopolitical situation in the country in a complicated period of its development.

With a view to guarding property rights and the legitimate interests of all proprietors, guided by Article 10 and Points 1 and 4 of Article 127 /3/ of the USSR Constitution, Articles 1, 31-34 of the USSR law "On Ownership in the USSR", I resolve:

1. Acts by organs of state government and administration, connected with the illegal removal of material and monetary assets and other property belonging to citizens, labor collectives, public organizations, or other proprietors are not subject to execution as being contradictory to the Constitution.

Actions taken by officials or citizens, with a view to the de facto seizure of property from an owner or restriction of his rights to ownership, use and disposal of property belonging to him are null and void and will lead to prosecution in accordance with the law if they are not based on the decision of a court, state arbitration, or other competent state body.

2. In accordance with Article 131 of the Soviet Constitution the USSR Council of Ministers is to draft and implement measures to strengthen guarantees of the right to ownership and the protection of property belonging to various owners. It is to report on the implementation of this instruction by 1 January 1991.

3. On the basis of powers which they have at their disposal the USSR Procuratorate, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the USSR State Arbitration Service are to be asked to ensure the protection of property rights and the legitimate interests of citizens, work collectives, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations, to put a decisive stop to the illegal seizure of their property, ensure the immediate return of such property to the rightful owners, and hold officials and citizens who exceed their powers and act in an arbitrary way responsible under criminal, administrative, and property law.

If need be, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is to be instructed to guard property which is in state and collective ownership, in case there is a threat of its illegal seizure.

4. This decree is to come into effect from the moment of its publication.

The president of the USSR, M. Gorbachev.
Moscow, Kremlin
12 October 1990"

Gorbachev Decrees End to Desecration of Monuments

LD1310194890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1814 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the decree of the USSR president "On ending outrages upon monuments connected with the history of the state and with its symbols," disseminated here today:

"Recently, instances of outrages upon monuments to V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, to other socio-political figures, upon memorials to the October Revolution, to the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, upon other monuments connected with the history of the Soviet state, upon the graves of servicemen who fell defending the motherland, and also acts of desecration of and outrages upon the state symbols—the state coat of arms, flag, and anthem of the USSR, have become more frequent.

Sharing the indignation of broad strata of the public at these manifestations of vandalism, and considering that such acts are incompatible with the popular traditions, with respect for the history of the motherland, with the generally-accepted norms of morality, are unworthy of a civilized society and intolerable in a law-governed state, I decree:

1. To consider it necessary to step up the criminal, administrative, and other types of liability for the violation of legislation on the protection of monuments of the history of the state, and also of state symbols.

To recommend to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the higher bodies of state power of the republics to introduce the necessary changes and additions into the relevant legislative acts.

2. Bodies of state power and administration are to adopt additional measures to guarantee the undamaged state of monuments, memorials, and other works of monumental art, including those dedicated to the struggle of the working people against autocracy, to the events of the October Revolution, to the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, to state and public figures, and also the graves of servicemen and other citizens who perished defending the motherland.

3. To suspend the execution of the decisions of republican and local bodies on pulling down, shifting, or changing memorial constructions. The abovementioned bodies are to refrain henceforth from adopting such decisions.

4. The USSR Procuracy, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the USSR Committee for State Security are to adopt decisive measures to end the vandalism and to bring to justice and administrative account and make materially liable persons guilty of defiling monuments connected with the history of the state, of outrages upon and desecration of its symbols, and also of committing other actions violating the present decree on the law of the USSR of 29 October 1976 "on the preservation and use of monuments of history and culture."

5. To put this decree into operation from the moment it is published.

[Signed] President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics M. Gorbachev
Moscow, Kremlin
13 October 1990"

CPSU CC Issues Decision on Transition to Market

LD1210144890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1138 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—We are transmitting the decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted on 9 October.

Decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of 9 October 1990:

On the situation in the country and the CPSU's tasks in connection with the transition of the economy to market relations.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the situation in the country and the party's tasks in connection with the transition of the economy to market relations and considers it necessary to bring its position on this vitally important matter to the attention of party committees, party organizations, and all the Communists of the country.

1. Profound political, social, and economic transformations have developed in society. A broad democratic process is under way.

However, the establishment of that which is new and progressive is being implemented in the complex conditions of a deepening political and economic crisis. The disintegration of economic ties is going on in a chain reaction, and the volume of output and national income is declining. Shortages are prevailing, speculation is intensifying, and prices are rising in the country. The centers of interethnic feuds and conflicts are not cooling down, and crime has increased. Acts of vandalism are multiplying, monuments to Lenin are being destroyed on a wave of antisovietism and nationalism, and the graves of Soviet servicemen are being defiled. Defamation and persecution of Communists are growing. The plenum insists on a resolute halt to such actions and the adoption of appropriate acts of state.

Participants in the plenum protest the attempts of anticommunist, nationalist, and separatist forces to oust the CPSU from political life and to place it outside of the law.

It has been made incumbent on the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee and party committees to provide timely and proper assessments of and rebuff to underhand plotting of this sort which is alien to the aims of humanization and democratization of the state and society, to strengthen the fight against anticommunism and destructive actions of the extreme forces.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee views the law on political parties adopted in Lithuania as antidemocratic and contradictory to the laws of the USSR and international acts on human rights.

2. The first and foremost task of the party and every primary organization in the transition period is to work persistently on the normalization of the political and the socioeconomic situation, to overcome the passiveness and fluctuations in the implementation of the political line of the 28th CPSU Congress.

Each Communist should stand up for the ideas of the party and of Great October in a bold and principled fashion, and firmly protect socialist ideals and values common to all mankind.

The plenum particularly stresses that the situation can be changed for the better only on the basis of cooperation and interaction between all the truly democratic forces of the country. The CPSU Central Committee plenum addresses all public movements and all those who hold dear the present and the future of our homeland, calling on them to consolidate their efforts in the name of civil and national concord.

3. The CPSU Central Committee sees the main point of transition to the market in, first of all, improving people's lives, ensuring full liberation of their initiative and business activity, and creating clear and reliable incentives and motivations for highly efficient work, within the framework of the socialist choice.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee supports the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet on measures to stabilize economic and sociopolitical life in the country, investing the president with additional powers.

The primary task is to quickly improve the situation of the consumer market and to overcome the shortage of primary necessities. Communists working in the soviets of people's deputies and executive bodies must speed up the implementation of urgent measures to improve the supply of food to the population, give practical assistance to complete the harvest, and to establish proper order in transportation and trade.

The CPSU Central Committee comes out in favor of more strictly calling managers of all ranks to account for mismanagement and malpractice. The plenum calls on Communist deputies to conduct the political line of the CPSU in the soviets of people's deputies more actively, and, for these purposes, to more effectively use the right of the party to legislative initiative.

To instruct the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat jointly with the permanent commissions of the CPSU Central Committee to set up working groups for the elaboration of recommendations for the organizational and propaganda work of Communists and party organizations with the purpose of stabilizing the state of affairs in the country as quickly as possible.

The CPSU Central Committee insists on effective actions by government bodies to maintain economic ties, to observe contractual discipline, to overcome the budget deficit, and to strenghthen monetary circulation. The plan and budget for 1991 must be designed to overcome the most acute economic and social problems.

To charge the CPSU Central Committee standing Socioeconomic Policy Commission with studying the country's draft plan and budget for 1991 in order to submit proposals to the USSR Supreme Soviet in accordance with the established procedure.

The CPSU Central Committee calls on the government to adopt resolute measures to fight speculation, the increasing crime rate, and extremist phenomena.

Legality must become the dominant factor in the stabilization of the situation in the country.

4. The CPSU Central Committee plenum favors diversity in forms of ownership, a multistructural economy, and the formation of a market infrastructure.

While supporting diversity of form when withdrawing enterprises from state control, the CPSU Central Committee at the same time advocates priority for collective forms of ownership.

Equal economic conditions should be created for the development of kolkhoz [collective farms], sovkhoz [state farms], peasant and individual holdings, cooperatives, and associations. The CPSU Central Committee plenum does not support the idea of handing over or selling off land to private ownership.

5. A fundamental question is the social cost of the transfer to market relations. The plenum considers it to be exceptionally important to thoroughly weigh up and forecast all the economic, social, and political consequences of the transfer to the market; and to reduce to a minimum unavoidable expenditure in this crucial period.

The CPSU Central Committee favors the adoption of urgent measures by soviets of people's deputies, the government, and executive bodies of power in the localities, aimed at providing full employment for the population, the creation of a single state system to prevent unemployment, and to train, retrain, and arrange employment for workers. Clear and comprehensible guarantees are required for the social protection of women, taking into account their role in the life of society. Support for poorly provided-for sections of the population is essential, especially for pensioners, invalids, young people, and families with many children.

Measures for the state regulation of prices, especially the prices of essential items, are needed, as well as protective measures against inflation. In this sphere, party organizations are urged to pool their efforts with the trade unions and other public formations.

The plenum instructs the CPSU Central Committee commissions for socioeconomic policy, for women's and family matters, and for youth policy to draw up proposals on the relevant legislative initiatives.

The party will oppose the commercialization of culture and other areas of spiritual life, and the reduction of allocations for science, education, and culture.

6. The CPSU Central Committee plenum supporting the desire of the country's peoples for sovereignty and self-determination, unequivocally favors a single Union of sovereign states and resolutely condemns national-chauvinist and separatist actions, which intensify interethnic conflicts, worsen the serious situation in the economy, and are destroying our state.

In those circumstances, delay in working out the foundations and agreeing to a new Union treaty may lead to the gravest consequences.

The Central Committee plenum assigns the greatest significance to the formation of a single Union market as a vitally important foundation of a qualitatively new Union. The sovereign republics must, alongside the Union, be equally involved in the state regulation of market relations.

The plenum favors single all-Union monetary, banking, and customs sytems, and an agreed policy on price formation and taxation. A Union center is essential for ensuring defense capability, the foreign policy and state security of the union, the integrated solution of energy, transportation, and ecological problems, and coordination in the development of science, education, and culture.

7. The CPSU Central Committee calls on party committees and Communists to actively promote a real development of market relations; to consistently explain to the masses that the market is a way for the country and society to get out of crisis, an oportunity to raise the material well-being of the working people and to remove the artificial alienation of workers from the means of production.

The plenum charges the Politburo; the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee; the Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union republics; republican, kray, and oblast party committees; and all party organizations to restructure the organization and content of economic education in party educational establishments, in party propaganda, and in news media.

The Central Committee plenum instructs the Ideological Commission of the CPSU Central Committee to work out and implement measures to improve information provision for party propaganda and political work among the masses on questions of market relations; to prepare and publish in the periodical press and to issue in separate editions for mass readership material on the market economy; to send qualified specialists from among scientific and practical workers to give help in propaganda in the localities.

8. To instruct the CPSU Central Committee commission on renewing the work of primary party organizations to work out and implement measures to raise the role of primary party organizations as a main condition for the sovereignty of party masses. [To instruct] the Central Committees of Communist Parties of Union republics; republican, kray, oblast, okrug, town, and rayon party committees in their practical work to draw on the constructive initiative of Communists in forming new economic relations and forms of management, to actively cooperate in that work with scientists and specialists, to use the intellectual potential of the party in full measure.

The plenum denounces unlawful actions with regard to CPSU primary organizations and the banning of the activity of party committees at certain enterprises. The CPSU Central Committee will firmly defend Communists and party activists, using the whole force of soviet laws.

9. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee plenum appeals to the media to cover CPSU policy with regard to the transition to a market economy objectively and honestly, and to create an atmosphere of civic concord, a mood of creative labor, discipline and order in society. It has been decided to charge the Politburo and the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee with studying measures to support and strengthen the party press.

The plenum stands up for the unconditional right of sociopolitical organizations to ownership and financial and economic activity and rejects any encroachments on CPSU property.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum calls on Communists and all the country's citizens to demonstrate solidarity around the ideas of socialist choice, internationalism, democracy, and humanism which were put forward by the 28th CPSU Congress.

'Action Program-90' Controversy Continues

Paper Publishes Abridged Text

91UN0026A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 3 Oct 90 p 2

["Abridged text" of Russian Democratic Forum's "Action Program-90", under the rubric "Portrait of a Phenomenon"—italicized sections indicate editor's emphasis]

[Text] **A Program for Civil War?!**

A document entitled "Action Program-90" has recently started to be circulated in every nook and cranny of the country. It has been published by the Russian Democratic Forum—an organization formed in the bosom of MADO [Interregional Association of Democratic Organizations]—that today occupies one of the most rigid and uncompromising positions in the liberal-democratic camp.

We publish below the text of the program, with some small abridgements, because this document is already quite well known (and moreover it is details that have been omitted, not the critical attacks on the CPSU, as some will think), together with a commentary on it prepared by the journal DIALOG.

The victory in the spring elections in the republic and local Soviets in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Yekaterinburg and other cities in Russia, the election of B.N. Yeltsin as chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet, and the confusion among conservative circles are enabling democratic forces to develop their offensive and effectively break down the remaining bastions of the neofeudal-neoserfdom system. Since its last, 28th, congress the CPSU has continued to lose its monopoly on power and has not had the strength to show initiative, and is disintegrating before our very eyes. The collapse of communist totalitarianism and the breakup of the Soviet empire are giving birth to new political formations that in 1991 will determine the situation in the country.

As the positions of the conservatives weaken and preparations are made to form an interim coalition government on a multiparty basis, rivalry between the new democratic organizations will increase, but at the same time new political alliances and blocs will take shape.

While recruiting to its own ranks the supporters of a legal multinational society with priority given to human rights and free enterprise over the rights and interests of any suprapersonal structures (parties, congresses, states, nations), the Russian Democratic Forum [RDF] expresses the concern that *many of the new political associations that call themselves democratic have from the beginning been infected with the viruses of the neo-Bolshevist or nationalistic intolerance that is inherent in a lumpen milieu, and therefore present a serious threat to the democratic future of Russia.* Following the victorious February, it is quite possible that the present Russian democratic revolution may, under demagogic but attractive slogans, be followed by yet another lethal October.

The only antidote to the real threat of civil war and the establishment of a new dictatorship is our own political, economic, social, and cultural initiatives to create a sufficiently mass stratum of domestic owners (entrepreneurs, farmers, shareholders, joint owners, cooperative owners, lease holders, and highly skilled workers, engineers, and employees working in the sectors) *as bastions and guarantees for democracy, progress, and freedom.*

The program for practical action for the months remaining in 1990 for all democratic organizations that are part of the RDF can be planned along the following main directions:

1. Implementing the decision of the Third RDF Congress of 6 May 1990 to continue with the formation of civic action committees in local soviets as parallel "mini-parliaments" and "schools of parliamentarianism," as a forum of power for a self-governing democratic public. The civic action committees are formed with the support of democratic deputies at all levels, elected to a particular territory, from representatives of all significant democratic, politicized public groups, and primarily representatives of the new democratic political parties, approximately proportionate to the numerical strength of their local organizations. Giving due consideration to the fact that most local soviets are under the control of the old reactionary forces and that *many of even those forces that are relatively progressive now will become conservative in two or three years*, it is necessary to smash

local non-democratic systems and pursue a revolutionary policy of emancipation and democratization with the help of organized mass actions (meetings, demonstrations, picketing, strikes, campaigns of civil disobedience, occupation of premises without permission, and so forth). And to strive to achieve the conversion of premises now occupied by rayon and city CPSU committees into sociopolitical centers in which the new democratic organizations can be located, the civic action committees can meet, and day-to-day reception of the public can take place....

2. Destatization of the economy as proclaimed from the center (the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Courts and the USSR and RSFSR Governments) will not be realized at the local level until, under the leadership of the RDF or other democratic organizations and without official authorization, the transfer of property (land, the means of production, enterprises, establishments, housing, and so forth) is taken out of the hands of the state and given to the immediate producers. One example of this is the experience of the miners at the Vorgashorskaya mine in Vorkuta, where economic independence was achieved thanks to a selfless strike lasting many days. State enterprises and establishments must be transferred free of charge to the workers in the form of shares or cooperative or private ownership. (...)

3. The transfer of land free of charge to private ownership with a trial period of five years for those who want to work it and have graduated successfully from a farming school. The size of plots of land should be at least 200 hectares. *The kolkhozes and sovkhozes [collective and state farms] should be eliminated by transferring them free of charge to farmers as their private property.* In order to counteract force from the local reaction and to insure the transfer of land to private ownership *it is recommended that detachments of squatters numbering about 50 people (squatters is the name given in the United States to enterprising settlers who take over empty public land or take possession of Indian land) be organized.*

4. Demanding a one-time doubling of wages, pensions, grants, and public contributions to savings banks, and the value of insurance policies and securities before the start of the transition to a market economy, and introducing a cost-of-living index and strictly increase wages for the population in line with that index.

5. *Striving to achieve the removal of the CPSU from the political scene* and smashing its ranks and nationalizing its property in accordance with the methods devised by the leadership of the Democratic Platform. Not recognizing the official status of party committees and party bureaus (the signature of a party bureau or party committee secretary appended to official production specifications and so forth), and stimulating and supporting in every possible way a campaign to remove the party committees from enterprises and establishments and insisting always on the need to remove the party from state power, first and foremost the law enforcement agencies, and from 8 November to ignore directives from party committees, including the CPSU Central Committee.

6. Preparing for a general, all-Union political strike with demands for the resignation of the present all-Union government of N.I. Ryzhkov, creating an interim coalition government on a multiparty basis for the transition period, and immediately dissolving the present USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

7. Making preparations for a national referendum on a new arrangement for the Federation (or Confederation) and for the procedure for electing a Constituent Assembly on a multiparty basis and combining presidential and parliamentary power.

8. Demanding observance of the provisions of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies pertaining to the incompatibility of party and soviet posts, and, proceeding from the precedent established by the leaders of the Moscow and Leningrad Soviets, to strive to have the chairmen of local soviets quit the CPSU.

9. Striving to achieve the dismantling of all All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions structures and a mass resignation from the ranks of official trade unions as well as the nationalization of their property, and allocating part of it, including premises, to the new, independent trade unions and professional associations. *It is recommended that democrat-activists head the free trade unions and that in any event permanent working contact be maintained with them.*

10. Despite the acute personnel shortages, *striving to introduce into the committees of public self-management at places of residence and in production as many democratically minded activists as possible.*

12. Striving to achieve in August-November the registration in local soviets of their own sociopolitical organizations, organizing committees, and press organs, and to develop mass admissions to the ranks of the new democratic parties during this autumn, and in October-November holding constituent or extraordinary conferences of local organizations of the all-Russian parties and drawing them into the RDF and inviting their representatives to join local civic action committees.

15. From 1 October, after a careful preparation, *conducting a month-long period to politicize student youth.* It is absolutely essential to activate the student body, which heretofore has been distinguished by its inertia and timidity; to demand the depoliticization of education and indoctrination; to help students to organize a boycott of the mandatory study of Marxism-Leninism and other ideologized disciplines in the social sciences; to strive to attract as many young people as possible into the ranks of the democratic organizations and form them into agitation brigades, groups to insure public order, and peacekeeping detachments in zones of interethnic conflict; to form schools to train young politicians; and be very actively involved in planning meetings and

forums with youth. Initiating an all-Union political strike by students, with picketing on the streets, first and foremost in front of buildings of the CPSU committees and local soviets.

16. On 7 October, Constitution Day, engaging in mass actions, demanding radical reforms to remove the state from the economy and effective social safeguards during the transition to the market, and demonopolization of power and the dismantling of the empire.

18. Proclaiming 7 November National Catastrophe Day (at autumn meetings in earlier years and at an alternative 7 November demonstration members of the Russian People's Front have in their speeches and banners called 7 November "National Crucifixion Day"). Abolishing celebrations on that day.

19. Taking a very active part in the organization and carrying out the dismantling of monuments to K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, Ya.M. Sverdlov, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, and other idols of the earlier criminal regime.

23. Conducting agitation among servicemen not to use troops in civil disorders, to refuse to fire on their own people, and for the democratization of the Armed Forces and the resignation of the bankrupt generals.

30. Participating in all congresses and forums of the democratic forces, assuming a loyal stance with respect to their organizers but opposing attempts to impose any kind of unfounded discrimination or to divide democratic organizations into categories of "clean" and "unclean." Protesting against those figures in the Moscow associations of voters and the "Democratic Russia" bloc (and we are all part of these organizations) who, not even disdaining open demagoguery and slander, are trying to establish their own monopoly in the democratic movement in Russia and are thus demonstrating a neo-Bolshevist syndrome that leads to discord and dissidence.

DIALOG Editor Criticizes Program

WA0910194990 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 3 Oct 90 p 2

[Commentary by the editor of the journal DIALOG: "The 'White Bolshevism' Manifesto"]

[Text] We do not hide the fact that a year ago we would hardly have published the document printed above. In a best case scenario, out of fear "of what might happen," we would have carried a response that would have analyzed its content and criticized the positions of the Russian Democratic Forum [RDF]. Today we publish the "Action Program-90" primarily in order to show everyone—both its opponents and its supporters—that we fear neither the plans themselves nor that people should know about them.

But, after having informed our readers about the position of opponents, we think that we are not only right but also obligated to express our own attitude toward the document in general and to its individual provisions. No pluralism of opinion can take this right from us, the more so since, notwithstanding, our tasks do not include propaganda of the ideas of our political rivals but rather elucidation of the vulnerable points and the contradictions and weaknesses of their positions.

First of all we believe that it is our duty to underscore the fact that we do not consider it necessary to discuss or criticize some provisions of the program. For where it is a question of denationalizing property, dealing with national intolerance, and creating mediation groups in zones of national conflict in order to establish civil peace there, there can be no disagreements between a communist standing at the positions of the new political and economic thinking and a representative of any consistently democratic trend. The more so since some similar ideas and appeals are contained in the program statement of the 28th CPSU Congress and in the documents of many new political organizations. (The only pity is that both the ruling CPSU and the democrats in opposition, who are nevertheless participating in power, are in no hurry to turn these appeals into deeds).

Our argument is with something else. But to start with it is necessary to define the term used in the title of this commentary—"White Bolshevism": It is a combination of words that even today for some people signifies a joining of what cannot be joined. But perhaps the history of its origin will remove this puzzle: It was thought up during the disputes between the different trends in the "Democratic Union" to criticize the positions of those who in the struggle against the Soviet social and political system made use of the same (or similar) methods that were used at one time by the Bolsheviks (now mercilessly denounced by that same "Democratic Union"). But we use the term "White Bolshevism" in a broader sense: In our view, it is the desire once again, but under different banners, to raze the "entire world" of our life today. To use the tactics and methods that are so like (in this regard we agree with our opponents in the "Democratic Union") the tactics and methods of the Bolsheviks, to do this. Even to threatening civil war. And on this point neither communists nor consistent democrats can find anything in common with the language of the authors of the program because our country, perhaps as no other, has paid for recognition of the truth: Even in social relations the worst kind of peace is better for society than the best kind of blood.

Giving due consideration to the criticism that the "White Bolsheviks" are pouring down on October 1917 and the entire Soviet period of history, the situation that is created for us is quite ambiguous, not to say scandalous... But in politics these kinds of accusations are taken to show something—which was not the case here earlier. But things go way beyond this since the text of the program provides abundant material for proofs.

Perhaps what most disturbs the authors of the program is the fact that they are imputed with a desire for civil war. But apart from such a war what can be the result of their calls for destabilization of political and economic structures and the arbitrary, unauthorized seizure of power and property, all against the backdrop of increased violence in various regions, the establishment of armed formations, and increased isolation? There is a crisis of power in the country, resulting from the complexities of the transfer of the functions of power from the CPSU to the soviets. But what does the RDF suggest in these conditions? Look at the first point in the program: to form "mini-legislatures" in parallel to the soviets; in other words, a dual power structure. The experience of Russia in 1917 shows that the champions of a dual power structure were also prepared to seize power by force.

Let us take the second point of the program, where in order to denationalize state property it is proposed that under the leadership of the RDF an unauthorized act should be carried out to transfer property from the hands of the state into the hands of the immediate producers. How is such a transfer better or more moral than the Red Army attacks against capital in 1917-1918? How is it possible to combine the program's appeals for a rule-of-law state with such legal nihilism?! And the main thing—this question is not raised once as you read the program—why such dramatic decisions if today through the efforts of democratic forces, no matter how controversial it may be, the problem is being resolved by more "peaceful" means?

And the third point—land ownership. How on the scales of history can the mass, forced liquidation of the kolkhozes be distinguished from the mass forced collectivization that is now condemned?!

And what about the detachments which are supposed to seize the land proposed in the same point? How is that better than the food requisition detachments that are today condemned by virtually everyone? References to the United States offer nothing here, because there they were occupying unused land; but here it is a question of the forcible seizure of land that is now in collective ownership.

The CPSU is being accused quite sharply—and it cannot be said unjustifiably—of having tried to make all other social forces its own "driving belt." But how are the recommendations from the RDF "to head the free trade unions" and "maintain working contact with them" better? How how else can we assess the calls "to strive to introduce into the civic action committees as many democratically minded activists as possible" than a return to the shameful practice of "packing" administrative posts? Today, the "democratic workers promoted to administrative posts," not possessed of the knowledge and without any constructive program, are introducing the "rally syndrome" into the work of soviets like those in Moscow and Leningrad and are blocking their work. But these soviets must answer to the electorate for the results of their work.

Today more importance is being attached to the politicization of youth. But a month-long campaign of politicization: This is all so familiar, all heard before from others' mouths, that to tell the truth, if the program had been signed by a quite different organization opponents of the CPSU could have claimed that it originated from somewhere deep within an obkom. And the main thing is still unclear: What exactly is being proposed—to depoliticize education (and that means youth) or to politicize youth? But perhaps it is simply its "re-politicization" after liberating it from the influence of the CPSU and subordinating it to the RDF?

As far as the CPSU is concerned, the fifth point states it quite simply: "striving to achieve the removal of the CPSU from the political scene..." The same simple approach was used at the dawn of Soviet power to liquidate pluralism. Are they are about to repeat this today, but under different banners?!

The RDF program contains words enough about the interests of the people. But are its authors aware of the true interests of the people and are they ready to serve them? For the program contains virtually nothing about the things that are worrying people and affect their lives. What is this call to double wages and savings (in the fourth point)? Under the conditions of our sharp deficit economy, realization of this would mean a new jump in the number of bank notes issued and great imbalance in the financial system.

But the greatest danger from the standpoint of the interests of the people is still destabilization of the political and economic situation, which in combination with the crisis of power and political intolerance, we repeat, could lead to civil war.

It would be possible to continue this commentary, working through the points of the program (we repeat, there is enough material for this), but evidently there is no need for this—the picture will remain the same. And here it is natural to ask this question: "What has dictated the social and political intolerance of the RDF?" A craving for social and political revenge for the defeat in 1917- 1921? Hardly, for if we are talking about the authors of the program then we are talking about people of a quite different generation and social origin than those who suffered during the October.

But perhaps the reason is that the democratic renewal of society has come to a halt? Then we must remember that although delayed and not without struggle, democratization of the public awareness and of public life is nevertheless taking place. And in this, the soviets at various levels elected in the spring of 1990 are playing an increasingly important role.

Do the authors of the program give them their due? Yes and no. They give it with reservations, but they deny it irrevocably: "... Many of even those forces that are relatively progressive now will become conservative in two or three years...." What does this vague prediction mean? Distrust of the strength and opportunities of the new soviets (and, moreover, not distrust of the conservative guard but those holding radical-liberal positions)? But then, what are its motives?

And if there are no motives, then for what purpose are the democratic potential and opportunities for renewal by the soviets being canceled out in so offhand a manner?

In our view, there is but one reason here—power. The power that the soviets have received from the electorate and which large numbers of democratic activists from the RDF, the MADO [Interregional Association of Democratic Organizations], and other nonparty opposition movements do not have. And the meaning of the criticism that the RDF is pouring down on the positions of the ruling Communist Party and in advance on the soviets is to wrench power from out of their hands by destabilizing the situation and inciting strikes and acts of disobedience (including violent disobedience, not just civil). In other words, in our view, the Action Program-90 expresses the grievances of that group of leaders in the radical-liberal movements that failed to win even a little power in the 1990 elections but who are striving to gain it by any means, including the kinds of means for which the Bolsheviks are being condemned.

Here, the authors of the program are slyly curtsying to those whom they are ready to push from power in the future, and they make mention of B.N. Yeltsin, and the Moscow Soviet, and the Leningrad Soviet, and the Russian parliament, and.... and here, without the least twinge of conscience, they rebuke the representatives of democratic movements that criticize the RDF and other similar organizations for their totalitarianism in distinguishing the categories of "clean" and "unclean" democrats. This is not even political ideology; it is a double morality!

In general, the RDF leaders hit the nail right on the head when they say in their program that "many of the new political associations that call themselves democratic have from the beginning been infected with the viruses of neo-Bolshevist or nationalistic intolerance... and therefore represent a serious threat to the democratic future of Russia." And they are right on the mark because the "White Bolshevism" that has grown out of denial of the totalitarian aspects of our social system have in fact been no less totalitarian than the object of its criticism.

It cannot be said that the authors of the program do not see the threat of civil war. But they believe that the only antidote to it is the creation of a mass stratum of domestic owners. It is hardly possible to agree with them in this. In 1918-1920 we had enough of our own owners—they numbered in the tens of millions—but it was not enough to prevent civil war in the country. We suggest that the real guarantees lie elsewhere—in civic consensus, in the consistent orientation of all forces on a bloodless solution to the crisis, in rejection of dangerous political ambitions and facile slogans that have far-reaching political goals. Slogans like the "Action Program-90."

'Vzglyad' Criticizes Publication

LD1210213190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1937 GMT 5 Oct 90

[From the "VID", "View (Vzglyad), and Others" program]

[Text] On 3 October, RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA published the curious text of "Program-90" of the Russian Democratic Forum. It contains points registering calls for anticonstitutional actions. Representatives of the Moscow voters' association, the organizing committee of the Democratic Russia Citizens' Movement, and the Democratic Platform have declared their total noninvolvement with this document.

But the appearance of that document in the press was preceded by a rather solid, reasoned attack. The thing is, the newspapers PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA simultaneously published, on 26 September, the opinion of TASS observer Petrunya, entitled "Who Needs Rotting Potatoes" in which everything was piled in one heap and all our defects were ascribed to the new democrats in power in Moscow and the handful of Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic people's deputies supporting them.

The flow of accusations against the democrats was not exhausted by just one circulated article. Here is yet another. It is an article by Professor Volodin doctor of philosophical sciences, in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 2 October 1990:

It is significant that the published program contains only 30 points, and it is not pointed out that it is merely a draft program. However, this draft contains not 30, but 31, and number 31 gives the surnames of the people who wrote it.

They is a certain (Petrakova) coordinator, in quotes, of the movement, which is far from having a legion of participants. In March, there were just 17 of them. It is not connected with the broad democratic movement at all. The second author of the draft program is one Skurlatov, a former Komsomol functionary, the author of the statute of Morals, which became known in the early 1960s—viewers from the older generation probably remember that time—and which, in the words of Andrey Dmitriyevich Sakharov, was sustained in a completely fascist spirit—see Andrey Sakharov, MEMOIRS, New York, 1990, page 362. At present, Skurlatov is seeking political popularity but is not being accepted by the broad democratic movement.

By all appearances, the story of the "Action Program-90" still harbors quite a few as yet unknown details, but a special commission of the supreme soviet of the Russian Federation is investigating them at the moment.

Paper Responds to 'Vzglyad'

PM0810193090 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 9 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Cunning 'Vzglyad'?"]

[Text] Last Friday, in its latest edition, television's "Vzglyad" [View] program gave coverage to RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA at the height of the subscription campaign. We are grateful to our colleagues for this publicity for the young party newspaper, which we badly need.

But we cannot feel the same about the commentaries uttered on this popular program on the subject of our newspaper item "Program for Civil War?!" (RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA 3 October 1990). For some reason the "Vzglyad" commentary omitted to mention the fact that this was a reprint from issue No. 15 of the journal DIALOG, and that the Russian Democratic Forum's "Action Program-90" was followed by an editorial postscript giving an in-depth analysis of this provocative document, which in effect calls for a political coup.

The "Vzglyad" journalists strove very thoroughly, without regard for the high cost of television time, to demonstrate that the "Action Program-90" is the product of an individual's creativity and that it is not worth making a fuss about. And they even named the author. That is a good thing, of course; the people should always know their heroes. Just as they recognized Nina Andreyeva; and we should thank "Vzglyad" for that. But we are quite unable to understand why RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA won praise for condemning the Nina Andreyeva platform, while for exposing the White-Bolshevist concepts of the authors of "Action Program-90" it earned the ostracism of the intensely ideological "Vzglyad" staffers. It is our profound conviction that behind Nina Andreyeva there were (and yes, we believe there are to this day) real political forces which have not accepted perestroyka and the revolutionary transformations in our society and are throwing wrenches into the works of democratic social progress. We also see the Russian Democratic Forum's "Action Program-90" (whoever the author of this document may be) as an attempt to provoke and instigate a split among democratic perestroyka forces, remove the new democratic soviets and the CPSU entirely from the political arena, and blow apart the emerging civil consensus and the process of consolidation of society, which is necessary for the transition to the market.

According to the "Vzglyad" journalists' logic, no significance should be attached to the works of individuals, whatever crazy ideas they may express and whatever extremist actions they may urge. We think that the guys from "Vzglyad" are too clever by half. Their concept is invalid both in historical terms and in relation to the political realities of the day. They seem to realize this themselves. But apparently they do not want the viewers to realize it.

Observer Questions TASS 'Bias'

PM1110152590 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No. 40 7 Oct 90 p 4

[Observer Lyudmila Telen: "TASS Is Authorized... by Whom?"]

[Text] Journalist Vladimir Petrunya could have become the outright champion of the past week's political games if he had not had to share the kudos with all of his "team"—that is, TASS. It was through its channels that PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA received Petrunya's article "Who Needs Rotting Potatoes?"... In the article the TASS observer exposed the counterrevolutionary designs of a certain "Russian Democratic Forum," which, in its "Action Program-90," has virtually called for a coup d'etat. The perspicacious author discovered a link between the organization and the Moscow City Soviet and the Russian legislature (incidentally, both the newspapers which published this scoop belong to the party which lost its former influence in those organs of power at the elections). The Moscow City Soviet is here directly charged with sabotage. Its deputies, Petrunya claimed, have far-reaching designs: "it is easier to control the hungry... easier to direct them to destroy the upper echelon." Less than three days passed before it emerged that the "subversive organization" is made up of a couple of dozen people who are in no way connected with the broad democratic movement and that the article itself is a patent political provocation.

But the author seemingly has no intention of giving ground. He again—through the same TASS channels—joins battle against "extremists," true, this time in the article "But Perhaps We Will Harvest the Potatoes First?" he broadens their ambit by including representatives of the independent mass media—ranging from IZVESTIYA to All-Union Radio.

In former times TASS' bias was proverbial and its assessments were considered to be official.

It is no wonder that the TASS general director and leading political observers were confirmed in their posts by the highest party authorities. TASS articles (of far from purely formal content) are often accompanied by a "mandatory publication" tag and an instruction as to which page and in which publication they should appear. Newspapermen can remember that any divergence from TASS in assessments was peremptorily stopped. "Let's wait to see where TASS puts the emphasis," was how experienced editors would set their subordinates straight. In short, the agency served as an efficient vehicle for ideological guidelines, which, moreover, relieved party and state functionaries of the need to personally explain and comment on political events.

The year 1985 and the years since have chipped away at the old structures. The ornamental Supreme Soviet fell and Article 6 of the Constitution was amended. The press gave over its pages to differing standpoints. Independent, albeit low-key news agencies sprang up alongside TASS. A new role, as it were, would seemingly have fallen to TASS' lot, the role of an institution with official state status under the control not of a party, not even the ruling party, but the supreme organs of power. The place for this agency has logically shifted into neutral ground on the ideological front. But TASS seemingly prefers to remain on the barricades—and is prevented from leaving them.

Here is a brief list of TASS' most notable political acts in recent years. Its channels circulated the instruction to oblast newspapers to reprint Nina Andreyeva's manifesto, distributed a series of articles fueling passions over the all-union rally of democratic forces in February, fired an anti-Gdlyan salvo on the eve of the relevant parliamentary hearings, and published an article by the same Petrunya called "Tongue in Cheek Democracy" (following the May Day demonstration in Red Square) which directly insulted a member of the Presidential Council. And finally there was the September opus on "potatoes."

It is difficult to describe this string of articles as fortuitous, but the aims which TASS serves are vague. Virtually its first aim is to meet the news requirements of the party press. Items on extremists, "latter-day democrats," petty squabbles between "left" and "radicals" provide "rich pickings" for TASS of the age of perestroyka.

Another no less important aim is ideological softening up prior to serious events, which we have already repeatedly seen for ourselves. But what lies behind the latest Petrunya article? A response to the "left" for their warning about a potential military coup? Justification for additional presidential power? Or perhaps the TASS observer is preparing the ground for decisions we are ignorant of as yet?

Another curious thing. Information acquires a sort of certificate of quality when it goes through TASS channels. Rumor, guesswork, and speculation are legitimated once they arrive on the telex, and it is no longer shameful to use them as reliable information (it is no wonder that even newspaper verification offices do not recheck TASS items). Scarcely had the ink of Petrunya's article dried before Dmitriy Yazov and Anatoliy Lukyanov deemed it necessary to buttress their arguments in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA with his conjecture. Disinformation can thus perfectly well influence state decisions....

But supreme power in the person of the president is urging concord and consolidation. The Supreme Soviet is urging the same upon the government. Who, then, authorized TASS to indulge in this dangerous activity?

Measures Adopted To Strengthen Law Enforcement

LD1210202190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on urgent measures to strengthen legality and law and order in the country. It is recognized as expedient to submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the capacity of a legislative initiative, a proposal on measures for guaranteeing, in accordance with the country's Constitution, the organizational unity of the systems of the law enforcement bodies. The appropriate ministries, together with the governments of the Union republics, are charged with presenting to the Council of Ministers suitable draft decisions within a two-week time limit and with approving and submitting to the Supreme Soviet a draft law on strengthening liabilities for trade abuses and for speculation. It is planned to receive the activities of voluntary people's patrols, detachments of the people's militia, and of other forms of wide-based participation by the workers in the battle against violations of the law.

A proposal by the State Security Committee on the creation of new special subunits for the battle against organized crime was approved. A proposal on the creation of a special foundation for the battle against crime was also approved—a portion of the resources gained from the sale of property confiscated from criminals will be directed toward these purposes.

An increase in the financial renumeration of personnel of the internal affairs bodies has been recognized as essential—and in the first instance of employees of the criminal investigation department, of the fraud squad, of the investigation apparatus, as well as of the patrol and sentry and other services.

The Council of Ministers has obliged the Defense Ministry, beginning with this autumn call-up to active military service, to provide an immediate and full complement of young people to bring the numbers of the internal forces up to strength.

The decision will be published in full in the press.

Republic Leaders Discuss Issues With Gorbachev

LD1310183590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] USSR President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev held a meeting in the Kremlin today with the leaders of the Union republics. Representatives of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenia all took part.

In the course of the meeting the need was stressed for the actions of republics and regions to be coordinated, for negative processes on the consumer market to be prevented, and for the monetary-financial system to be strengthened. The participants in the meeting reached the unanimous conclusion that the main thrusts of the transition to the market should be adopted at Union level, within the framework of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the course of implementation, these would be given concrete form by the organs of power in the USSR, each Union and autonomous republic, and the relevant regions. The document drawn up taking account of these agreed upon considerations is to be submitted for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet, its committees, and the standing commissions of its houses.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrades Lukyanov, Ryzhkov, Silayev, Popov, Sobchak, and a group of scholars and experts involved in drafting the issues of economic reform.

Gorbachev Concludes Market Talks

LD1310204690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1828 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—A meeting between USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, and leaders of the Union republics has taken place. Representatives of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenia took part in it.

During the course of the meeting a thorough exchange of opinions took place on the situation which has taken shape in the country, on the necessity to consolidate all levels of society, and on stabilizing the national economy on the road to the transition toward market relations. The necessity was stressed for coordinating the actions of the republics and regions, for the maintainance of development and the improvement of economic links between enterprises which the aim of normalizing the situation which has taken shape, for the prevention of negative processes in the consumer market, and for the strengthening of the monetary and financial systems.

In the same context, the special significance of work on the Union budget and the budgets of the Union republics for 1991 was pointed out.

Those participating in the meeting discussed the draft program for the stabilization of the national economy and the transition to the market. Having supported, on the whole, the basic orientation of the program as presented, they made a number of important remarks and proposals.

As a result of a detailed discussion, the meeting's participants came to the unanimous opinion that the basic trends for the transition toward a market—which during the implementation process will be given concrete expression by the power bodies of the Soviet Union, of each Union and autonomous republic, and of the appropriate regions—should be adopted at a Union level, within the framework of the Supreme Soviet.

The document worked on, taking these agreed considerations into account, will be submitted for discussion to the USSR Supreme Soviet, its committees, and the working commissions of its chambers.

The urgent necessity for an improvement in the political and socioeconomic situation in the country and for securing the transition to the market, in the unanimous opinion of those who spoke at the meeting requires a decisive strengthening of all the links of representatives and executive bodies of power, the enhancement of the role of the Soviet of the Federation attached to the president of the USSR, and active measures on strengthening legality and law and order.

In the final analysis, this should guarantee the urgent agreement on all of the fundamental issues connected with the drawing up of a single economic policy at the stage of transition to the market economy. At the same time, each republic should retain extensive independence in their choice of the specific path and form for implementing the transition toward an effective market economy.

Taking part in the meeting were Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Silayev, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Moscow and Leningrad Soviets of People's Deputies, and a group of scholars and specialists connected with the elaboration of the problems of economic reform.

CPSU Program Commission Appeals to Public

LD1410164390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS)—The commission of the 28th Congress of the CPSU for preparations for the draft CPSU program has appealed to Communists, citizens of the USSR. The appeal, distributed here today, says:

"Dear comrades!

The XXVIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a program statement "for humane, democratic socialism." Set forth in it are the ideological and theoretical positions and political aims by which Communists, party organizations, and party bodies should be guided up until the adoption of the new CPSU program. At the same time, the Congress formed a commission which was instructed to elaborate the draft of the future CPSU program and to publish it in the first half of 1991 for discussion in the party. On completion of the all-party discussion, the new CPSU program should be examined at an all-Union conference or at a party congress no later than the first half of 1992.

At the XXVIII CPSU Congress, the transition to a society of humane, democratic socialism, founded upon common human values and socialist traditions, was defined as the main aim of the party. The country is embarking upon crucial change which will condition the development of society for years and decades.

The commission of the XXVIII CPSU Congress for preparation of the draft CPSU program addresses the proposal to all Communists, citizens of the Soviet Union, to participate actively and with interest in the creation of our party's future program.

We invite for dialogue and cooperation workers and peasants, scholars and engineers, teachers and cultural figures, representatives of trade unions, youth organizations, and creative unions, all who are ready to contribute their might to the common cause. The commission will receive with gratitude proposals from various movements and organizations of a socialist orientation, from public organizations inside and outside the country. We believe and hope that the solution of such an important task as the preparation of the CPSU program will leave no one indifferent."

Tajikistan's Khayeyev Addresses CPSU Plenum

PM1210155790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 90 First Edition p 2

[Speech by I. Khayeyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, at the 9 October session of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in Moscow]

[Text] The central question is how we approach the market. Will it be by pooling the efforts of all republics, will it be in regional groups, or, yielding to the increasing pressure of centrifugal forces, will it be on a separatist basis. We favor the first path. No single republic has the conditions to overcome the crisis by itself. On that basis, both the declaration on the sovereignty of the Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and the Tajik Communist Party action program adopted at the congress stressed that the republic will actively pursue a policy of strengthening and developing the renewed Soviet federation. Mindful of the extraordinary situation created in the country the party must focus its daily practical activity on questions of the consolidation of all society's forces and the country's peoples and ensure their political and economic integration on the basis of mutual interest and equal partnership while remaining aware of the common problems.

Our attitude to the draft program is based on how fully it reflects the objective need for the pooling of the efforts of all the republics which, in our opinion, must be enshrined in the Union treaty, and second, how fully it takes into account the initial conditions and potential of the regions. In our view, the draft does not take into account the principled fundamentals for building the market economy as applicable to the republics' distinctive characteristic features and has no concrete mechanism for coordinating their interests.

There has been much speculation on this theme. Some say that republics like Tajikistan, whose national economy is biased toward raw materials, are parasites and debtors and others urge that food supplies to them be stopped.

We categorically oppose this approach. The question of initial conditions is a matter of social justice and must be resolved when setting up the market economy.

In that connection I would remind you that in Tajikistan per capita capital investments and meat and milk consumption are 2.2 times below the Union average. Housing provision is 1.7 times below the average. Perhaps we are poor workers but surely not 2.2 times worse than the Union average.

When the small republics are not supplied with considerable quantities of the resources which they do not otherwise possess, this introduces chaos into their economies and wrecks all their plans and programs.

As a first step toward the stabilization of the economy, there must be a guaranteed minimum reciprocal supply of resources using all the mechanisms of regulation and influence. It is necessary to establish in the transitional period a rigid responsibility for failure to fulfill contractual commitments. We must most resolutely oppose the ever-increasing tendency toward exchange in kind [naturalizatsiya obmena] and the phenomena of extortion or monopoly diktat. The question of the responsibility of those involved in the movement of resources and goods must be the central factor in ensuring the viability of the subjects of economic management.

We also advocate that some quite powerful areas of the Union budget be retained and that the mechanism of redistributing financial resources for the implementation of targeted social programs and all-Union tasks continue to operate. This is a direct function of the federative state, especially at this stage in its development when it is necessary to remove the burden of old deformations and elaborate new and effective economic structures for each republic and for the Union as a whole.

Therefore, we believe that there must be a federal tax but on the essential condition that the Union be given precise functions in the area of resolving the tasks of equalizing initial conditions. The Union must have a powerful regional development and subsidy fund. All measures to stabilize the economy and move toward the market must, in our view, be differentiated. For example, there cannot be a standard approach to the draft program's proposals on mothballing production facilities and reducing production investments. For Tajikistan, for example, as for the whole of Central Asia, production investments are the single way to create new jobs and resolve problems of employment and surplus labor resources. We have around 500,000 unemployed, a figure which increases by 50,000-60,000 each year, yet a logical feature of market relations will be to release workers.

That is why there must be an all-Union employment program in regions of surplus labor. Can one really accept the idea of a comprehensive reduction in financial support for production units which either make a loss or only a small profit? Would it not be more appropriate to proceed from the role and place of those production units in the national economic complex? Take the mining industry as an example. It makes only a small profit or even a loss but that is only because its whole value lies in the end product, which is obtained in other regions of the country. The question of economic relations connected with forms of land ownership is exceptionally important. We favor a differentiated approach here, too. We think that the question of whether to sell land into private ownership or not should be decided not by Union-wide referendum, as some believe, but separately in each republic in the light of its historical traditions and natural conditions. Suffice it to say that in our small republic, 93 percent of whose territory consists of mountains, with 0.1 hectares per capita and, furthermore a population that is increasing at a rapid rate, it would be a serious mistake to sell or transfer land into private ownership. And almost all Tajikistan's peasants support this. It is fundamentally important and very correct that the choice of specific paths, forms, scales, and speeds of denationalization and privatization will be determined by the owners of property.

It is necessary to take into account the actual conditions of economic and organizational structures, the level of cadre provision, and the population's psychological readiness and potential. Our republic, for example, has fixed assets worth more than R20 billion, of which R13 billion are production assets, and the population has savings of R2.6 billion. And whereas 50 percent of that will go on acquiring state property, only 7-8 percent may end up as the population's property.

The logical conclusion is that the schedule for denationalization and privatization will be extended and that neither 500 days nor even 1,000 days will be enough.

People's greatest concern is for the guarantee of their social protection and support when the inevitable rise in retail prices occurs. Who, if not we Communists, should be those defenders and actively submit draft laws aimed at asserting social justice?

For example, what is hindering the adoption of a state act on the protection of all forms of the population's savings and raising the interest rates on their bank accounts? Whereas now people are closing their savings bank accounts at an alarming rate.

We favor a two-tier system of social protection in which the Union would provide a minimum guarantee, which is particularly important for the population of a republic with a low living standard.

In our opinion, for the transitional period it is necessary to fix firm retail prices for the most important foodstuffs: flour, rice, tea, sugar, vegetable oil, and certain other products. Furthermore, the centralized distribution of the most important food goods must continue during that period. This is dictated by the need for a guaranteed supply, independent of producers, to the population of the whole country.

Furthermore, it is not advantageous either to the republics or the country to abandon the existing all-Union division of labor, which makes it possible to use the various regions' natural and climatic conditions in the common interests of the country.

Why, if we are concerned about self-sufficiency, should we abandon the two annual harvests and thereby reduce fruit and vegetable deliveries to the all-Union fund? Does it really make sense to plant grain and produce 5-7 quintals per hectare on dry-farming land where we produce 100-120 quintals of grapes with a sugar content of 28-30 percent?

We can supply ourselves with grain for food and forage, meat, and milk but only by reducing cotton production by two-thirds. Who gains from that? Will this not cause a protest from many enterprises in other republics where Tajik cotton is processed into various kinds of finished product?

Briefly, we want to preserve the established division of labor and we believe that managing the process of commodity supplies is an urgent necessity. You cannot abandon at a stroke all that we possess. Such an approach does not help to resolve the tasks facing us but, on the contrary, as we know from experience, acts as a brake. There must be a comprehensive, well considered, moderately radical, and coordinated approach to everything.

Ryzhkov Interviewed on Crime, Energy Supplies

LD1310005290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov by correspondent Vadim Lobachenko; from the "In the USSR Government" program—live or recorded]

[Text] [Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, a week ago at our previous meeting we spoke of a most pressing problem: stepping up the fight against crime in the country. Essentially, you announced that the Union government was launching a counterattack on the emboldened criminal. People are, however, concerned by the question as to whether the measures that have been declared will remain just that, declarations, or have you, the government, mapped out specific measures so that the call to wage war against crime might be imbued with real content?

[Ryzhkov] A great many telegrams have been received by the Council of Ministers in the last few days that basically support the measures taken by the government and the fact that we really have declared war on this evil, a war on crime. At the same time, there are notes of doubt, perhaps, notes of alarm, lest all this remain on paper or be left hanging in air, which has happened with many good beginnings that ended up that way. For this reason, our main task has been to draft organizing documents.

[Lobachenko] This is an entire package, essentially?

[Ryzhkov] That is right, an entire package. Last night, after lengthy discussion and consideration, I signed the

Council of Ministers decision on urgent measures to strengthen legality, law and order in the country, and today we are to hand it to the mass media. We hope it will be published in the papers. I have no need, therefore, to dwell on the details, but I would just like to comment on some of the provisions of the decision. First, we believe that a special center should be set up in the country to deal promptly with matters related to crime, and most important, with matters coordinating all law enforcement bodies, because we are aware that there is no such coordination and that each branch acts independently. Coordination is required here. We also think that it is essential to revive the activities of the people's volunteer militia groups, the workers' militia detachments, and other types of extensive participation by the working people in the fight against law violations. I am convinced that without the people, without individuals, we will not cope with this problem of crime on the streets. I am convinced of this. The task arises here of doing such work in the near future that will revive all this for us.

[Lobachenko] All the more so when we have experience of people's volunteer militia groups. Until they became too bureaucratic, they were effective.

[Ryzhkov] They should be revived, but with new conditions and according to new principles. I am convinced that the people will accept this. They will. It is all being done for the people. We have approved Committee for State Security proposals on strengthening and setting up new, specialized subdivisions to combat organized crime. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov, the chairman of the committee, reported to me yesterday that they are having a conference today. The USSR Committee for State Security proposals on strengthening and setting up new specialized subdivisions to combat organized crime, using the existing personnel of the USSR state security bodies, have been approved. This does not mean that other subdivisions of the committee will not be involved in this. We have, therefore, approved the proposals. We hope that the Committee for State Security, with its very powerful strong apparatus....

[Lobachenko, interrupting] ...of experienced staff.

[Ryzhkov] That is correct, of experienced staff. That it will, of course, cope with this work, and they have now embarked upon it with great vigor. We have also approved the program submitted by Comrade Bakatin, the all-Union program on the fight against crime. Particular attention is given to the material base of the law enforcement bodies and primarily, of course, that of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

I would just like to say that we have envisioned for 1991 the allocation of 24,000 vehicles, 140,000 radio transmitters to equip the militia, and around 1 million tonnes of gasoline for vehicles to keep them from standing idle. We also envision an increase of 54,000 men in the militia, especially the patrol service and men on the beat, in the subunits of the criminal investigation department, the BKhSS [Struggle Against Misappropriation of Socialist Property and Speculation], and other services. This is all, as they say, envisioned in this decision. Instructions have also been given that issues connected with the material provision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs employees be considered, including overtime and work on days off. This issue was very acute and we feel that a solution must be found. We decided yesterday that grants for students at both higher and secondary educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs would be doubled.

[Lobachenko] So there are people for this difficult and generally complex work.

[Ryzhkov] Yes. So, this decision that was signed late yesterday evening will give us the opportunity to resolve these problems step by step. Although I understand that, of course, not everything can be taken into account in this decision. Life will show us that several issues will still need to be developed.

[Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, you know that I worked as a Gosteleradio correspondent in New York for several years. You know that they call this the U.S. crime capital. In recent years, they have been intensively fighting crime, and quite successfully. One of the main components in this successful fight was an increase in the remuneration and in the number of policemen. In other words, once there were more policemen and once they started to pay them more, there was a choice of people. It was possible to choose the best. I think that this experience could also be of no small importance for us, as well.

[Ryzhkov] At the last presidium meeting, when we looked into this issue, we analyzed the number of policemen in, let us say New York, and let us say the number of militiamen in Moscow. The analysis was done by country. Not everything was in our favor. We need to have more militiamen, and of course, to resolve the issues of the material provision of militia employees, because our level is much lower than it is abroad. In general, there are many issues and they need to be resolved. So these are the first steps. In the future we will continually add to this document.

[Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, you spoke last time about strengthening the battle against speculation, against this serious social evil in our country. The militia will evidently also play a very important role in implementing the new measures. Could you speak in more detail about the measures the government proposes in this sphere?

[Ryzhkov] You may recall that last time I singled out three factors that, in my view, define crime today. These are: first, street crime; second, speculation; and third, organized crime. Most letters are received on speculation. Most of all, people are indignant about the speculation that has spread in our country now.

Therefore, as I said last time, in the presidium we foresaw that a new law on speculation is necessary. This week we examined the proposals of the minister, Comrade Bakatin, and studied the experience of other republics. This morning that document, a draft law on stepping up the struggle against speculation, was sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet. I will not comment on it. I hope that it will be examined soon. I can say one thing, however, and that is that the law calls people, lawbreakers, more strictly to justice. Here, first of all, new administrative methods of combat have been introduced. The second thing is criminal responsibility. I hope that the deputies will support this law. I think the situation should change once that law is brought out. If that law is adopted and we really do begin to implement it, I am convinced that it will be possible to get the better of speculation in our country.

[Lobachenko] Then it is a stricter law?

[Ryzhkov] Yes, stricter. I think that life demands just that, a stricter approach. But look, over eight months of this year, according to the data we have, speculation has increased by almost 30 percent. Yes, that can be felt. Everybody can feel that.

[Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, a picture from life. Recently I passed the rayon Detskiy Mir [Children's World, children's store]. They were selling children's boots at 11 rubles [R]. There was a huge queue. A profiteer was standing right at the entrance selling them for R50, almost five times higher. Such impudence simply no longer knows any bounds.

[Ryzhkov] That is what you saw at the entrance. But we have information about that being done directly in the shop.

[Lobachenko] By store staff?

[Ryzhkov] No, not just store staff. A person buys and then sells it right away, right beside the counter, and sells it right away. Therefore, very serious, very serious, measures are needed. Gradually, if the situation is normalized, then ultimately, the law may be changed. But today, tough measures are needed. I support that.

[Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, much is said in the press now about the congress of sectoral trade unions. It is known that you took part in those congresses, as did ministers, members of the government. What were the main problems discussed at these congresses?

[Ryzhkov] Unless I am mistaken, 31 of 32 sectoral trade unions took place, or at least, are ending today or tomorrow, 31 sectors. All deputy ministers of the Council of Ministers are taking part in the work of the congresses. I also took part in the work of the congress—not completely, of course—of workers of the agro-industrial complex. Ministers are taking part in all the discussions. What can I say? The talks are extremely tough. Obviously, the entire situation that has evolved in the country is also making its mark on the sectoral congresses. Talks are very tough. Topical questions are being raised. Sometimes it is difficult when we answer one question or another. But I will say that as they say, we also are receiving a lot of information. This is a list of the questions, an enumeration of questions I received when I was present at the congress of trade unions of workers of the agro-industrial complex, for only one day.

This is just a list of the questions. For this reason, of course, we receive much information. Everything is of interest—the consumer market, first of all, the questions of crime we have been talking about, the work of industry, material provisions, and social issues. I will pick out one of the questions raised more urgently recently, which was raised urgently at the trade union congress, too. Everyone is saying: Well, we are getting close to winter. How are we going to live? Are we going to freeze to death? Are we not, as they say, going to end up in a difficult situation? So, we prepared special material and attempted to report to the congresses. I now want to provide a full picture of what is developing for preparations for winter. The most complex period in the work of the national economy, and indeed, of people's lives in general, is approaching.

[Lobachenko] Winter is not far away.

[Ryzhkov] That is correct. It is not far away. For this reason, the situation demands that we make constant checks. Of course, this means fuel, first of all. For the coal industry, we do have certain stocks of fuel at power stations. Here, we think that all the power stations will be provided with coal. A complex situation is developing about our deliveries of coking coal for iron and steel workers. We have spoken about this before. Unfortunately, the situation has not been corrected so far, and we are, as they say, taking things as we find them, literally. Reserves at the iron and steel works, the average reserves, are for three days. We need it to be for seven days. For this reason, some regions have remedied the situation. The Kuzbass is not doing too badly with coking coal. Nor is Vorkuta or Rostov Oblast. The Donbass, however, has not found its rhythm yet. As a result, the Ministry of the Coal Industry has been presented with the task, and has in turn put the same task to all the basins, of catching up by the middle of November with the schedule for deliveries of coal to the iron and steel industry, or else, as they say, God forbid that the blast furnaces will come to a standstill. I think...

[Lobachenko, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Ryzhkov] Of course, they are continuous processes. Things cannot even stop for an hour there. So, I think our miners will cope with this. We have enough gas. We have pumped enough gas into underground reservoirs, more than last year. In other words, we have completely filled all underground reservoirs. I do not think there will be any particular problems here.

Particular concern is, of course, aroused by electric power. We are keeping a very close eye on it. In general, a situation is emerging in which power stations are not badly prepared for working in the winter period. In other words, repairs are (?all) proceeding according to schedule. We hope that the electric stations will be ready. We are putting 8 million kilowatts of established capacity on line. These are new capacities that to some extent will, of course, reinforce our power grid, even though 5 million kilowatts have to be put on line in the fourth quarter, that is, this month. This is the most intensive work in commissioning capacity. We have a complicated situation with regard to power in Chita Oblast and the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, since capacity has not been put on line there, and in the northern Caucasus.

The northern Caucasus will have a shortfall in electrical energy, by our calculations, of about 15 percent. What has happened is that the Rostov nuclear power station has been built and is practically at the adjustment stage but the local power bodies and the public categorically object to starting it up—and the finished station is not being put into commission. For this reason the northern Caucasus will have a shortfall of 15 percent and restrictions will have to be imposed in the northern Caucasus. This is the situation, as they say, on a more global scale.

It is not enough for us that coal, fuel oil, electrical power, or gas are there. The towns must prepare appropriately as well. People have been specially commissioned with checking how the towns are preparing for winter. I would say that my deputy, Comrade Ryabev, spent the whole day in Moscow yesterday and reported to me this morning that Moscow has not prepared badly, is not preparing badly for winter, and that with everything being proposed in the sphere of power generation and heat the corresponding work is being carried out well and according to schedule.

At the same time there are a number of towns that are badly prepared. If supplementary measures are not taken there now they will find themselves in a very difficult position. Therefore, special decisions need to be made here. So, I will look at the information I have. I will cite just one example. More then 30 percent of residential buildings in the town of Dnepropetrovsk are not ready to receive heat supplies. Repairs on six boiler houses have not been finished there. Of course, with this level of preparedness we cannot even speak about the town's normal preparations for the winter. Urgent measures need to be taken. Therefore the localities need to look attentively again at what is being done, what is being done to prepare for the winter. What about the heat lines, the boilers, all the possible power supply facilities. All of this needs to be looked into.

Well, among issues related to winter preparations, I would especially single out one branch—railway transport. We know three or four years ago, when we had a severe winter and frosts and snow drifts, how feverish the national economy became because transport worked unsatisfactorily at that time. For this reason we are devoting special attention today to winter preparations for the railways so that, in their work, they count on harsh winter conditions, not on the winters we have had these past three mild winters, but on harsh winters.

If we do not prepare for a harsh winter then we may find ourselves in a most grave situation. Railway workers have always been very mobile. They have always been what is called very patriotic to their country, because without rail transport our country would be nowhere.

[Lobachenko] They hold the country together....

[Ryzhkov, interrupting] Of course. After all, this is an extended country covering 10,000 kilometers with not many major roads. Only the railways save us. We simply could not live without them. But lately voices have been raised saying that we have very many unresolved social questions—and in the area of the national economy there are very many unresolved too—that what is needed simply is to show what railway workers are capable of. I do not believe that is the way, not the way. Railway workers have to realize that they should not be playing games with strikes or with any other actions of the sort.

This is a very serious matter. We realize that there are issues that need to be tackled and indeed we are striving to implement decisions on the most pressing ones. Just the day before yesterday I took a special look at current questions on rail transport development. We adopted a decision and a special resolution has been signed dealing with rail transport development for the coming decade. This is a document that has taken a very long time, a year, to draw up, and literally the day before yesterday we released it. So we are hoping that the railway workers will cope, and the most important thing now is that opportunities are today opening up for the further development of this most important branch of the national economy.

[Lobachenko] Speaking of positive developments, perhaps you saw a report on yesterday's "Vremya" program, Nikolay Ivanovich, that there has now been a sharp increase in the rate of potato picking, that about 70 percent of the harvest has been picked.

[Ryzhkov] Yes.

[Lobachenko] Two months ago you sounded the alarm. You spoke and called in particular on local authorities to speed up the process.

[Ryzhkov] I believe we did the right thing in sounding the alarm. Many people have been saying in the newspapers, or writing—in truth there have not been so many cables, it has been mainly in the newspapers—that Ryzhkov is supposedly trying to frighten people.

I am not frightening anyone and do not intend to frighten anyone, but I think it is simply impermissible to be cheerful when problems are not being resolved. We must say honestly what is being done in the country. If we say this honestly and if people understand, we will be able to cope with those tasks.

Yes, two months ago we sounded the alarm, and rightly so. There was great criticism: Administrative measures are being applied once again. But if we had not done that there would not be 70 percent of the potatoes today. I think that the fact that the populace has risen today, that labor collectives have gone out into the fields, the Army is doing a great deal to help—well, Comrade Yazov reported two days ago that last Sunday, throughout the country as a whole, 450,000 servicemen and cadets, half a million people, worked on Sunday.

[Lobachenko] Great assistance?

[Ryzhkov] Very great assistance. The Army is assisting, labor collectives are coming out, white collar workers, institutes. But if the situation is such, everyone must be raised. I do not see anything disgraceful here in the fact that certain, questions must be resolved namely by these means. Therefore, I think that we are right in sometimes sounding the alarm. Well, today we are sounding the alarm about the land, the land. We are sounding the alarm about railway transport. We are sounding the alarm about coking coal. I think comrades are listening and certain decisions will be made correspondingly.

[Lobachenko] Nikolay Ivanovich, before the conversation began you showed wonderful photographs. Maybe we can show these photographs to our television viewers too?

[Ryzhkov] I do not object. We talk all the time about unpleasant things. Perhaps we should really mention at least one pleasant piece of news. A small item was published in the newspaper PRAVDA on Sunday [7 October] to the effect that a sanatorium had been built in the south, Samshitovaya Roshcha [Box Tree Grove], by a Turkish firm. I have to say that a Turkish firm, according to a government decision made in 1987, that they would build us, well, a treatment and health block, specially....

[Lobachevno, interrupting] For whom?

[Ryzhkov] ...a complex. But, well, we thought that, well, we would make money through the Inturist system, earn money, foreign currency. Incidentally, they built it very quickly, over 23 months. On the whole, we should learn to build the way that the Turks build. Their building work is of very good quality and they build very quickly. When we received information that this most wonderful sanatorium—I call it a sanatorium although it began as a treatment and health care complex, well, with 750 beds—then we had the idea that maybe, nevertheless, we should wait a little for the foreign currency. There is a shortage of it and obviously there will be a shortage of it tomorrow. But we have a duty to the people and in particular to the children who suffered in the Chernobyl accident. It is written in our program documents that we must build special sanatoria for children to regain their health along with their parents. Therefore this morning we assembled deputies, that is to say, the presidium assembled. I posed the question—the 750 places built already are splendidly equipped—let us hand it over, particularly for making children healthy. It is situated in Pitsunda in the Georgian Republic. Incidentally, we think that children from Belorussia, the Ukraine, some oblasts of the Russian Federation, of the Bryansk Oblast, who were affected by that accident, will be treated there. The USSR Ministry of Health will coordinate all of this work, as will the committee to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident, which exists in our country and is headed by Comrade Doguzhiyev. So I think that is pleasant news and we have partially fulfilled our duty to the children of the Chernobyl accident.

[Lobachenko] A splendid present to children on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Nikolay Ivanovich.

[Ryzhkov] Yes, I am very glad, very glad that the kids are receiving such a place.

[Lobachenko] Thank you very much, thank you for everything.

[Ryzhkov] All the best. Good-bye.

Deputies Comment on Union Treaty Progress

91UN0023A Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian No 37, 29 Sep 90 p 8

[Statements by USSR people's deputies: "What Kind of New Union Treaty?"]

[Text] Last week the Union parliament examined the results of the preliminary consultations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers working group with authorized representatives of the Union republics on questions of the preparation of a new Union treaty. Without exaggeration, the entire fate and future of our country will depend on the kind it is.

We address our question today to people's deputies of the USSR: How fruitfully, in their opinion, is the work on the creation of this most important document being performed? We are answered by:

ROY MEDVEDEV

I consider the discussion that took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet session highly useful and productive. It outlined different viewpoints, different opinions, and different approaches to the problem of the Union treaty. It graphically revealed also the difficulties, even of a procedural nature, which we will inevitably encounter. One such is who should append his signature to the Union treaty? How many subjects of the federation do we have? A year ago the answer to this question was perfectly simple—15—the number of the Union republics. Today the situation has changed. Three Union republics are refusing to sign a treaty, while a number of autonomous formations, on the other hand, are laying claim to the role of independent subjects of the federation. In my view, this demand of the autonomous entities is fair and legitimate, but many Union republics are taking these processes hard, which is destabilizing the situation in the country and creating additional tension and nervousness.

I was also alerted by the national egotism of certain republics which was manifested in the course of the debate. Some speakers went so far in their demands as to actually deprive the center of the most minimal rights. Were we to take the path of compliance with these demands, our Union would become a weak confederation and lose its great-power status. I am convinced, however, that the Soviet Union should be preserved precisely as a Union, as an integral multinational formation, not as a community of nations.

It cannot be forgotten that our country is a member of the UN Security Council and a guarantor of the preservation of peace. The disappearance of the Soviet Union as a strong, big state from the world arena would be a destabilizing factor and would be detrimental to all mankind. We do not have the right to airily decide in the interests of some individual republic and individual nation questions connected with the fate of the whole of civilization.

KLARA KHALLIK

The question of whether the elaboration of the Union treaty is dictated by an aspiration to make as its basis new starting positions differing appreciably from those that existed in the Union originally, or whether it is an attempt to enshrine its former status with a new document, is one of principle.

It is galling having to acknowledge this, but I would not say that the first approach is clearly traceable. On the contrary, more facts point to the second version. The center once again wishes to obtain the trust of the republics in advance. In the name of a renewed federation. But what actual steps cover this advance? What is the attitude if only of that same Union parliament to the decisions of the republic parliaments? In what way are the assurances concerning the granting of sovereignty to the republics buttressed?

Yes, the Shatalin program is sufficiently radical in this respect. It envisages a republic's right to free secession from the economic union with acquisition of associated participant status. But this program has not, after all, been adopted. And it is not today clear by which path transition to the market will occur. There is as yet a total reluctance to separate problems of economic expediency from the political principles which have been declared over decades. But only given such a separation will we be able bloodlessly, without huge material losses, to switch to a qualitatively new condition.

In 1988 the idea of a Union treaty seemed to us a salvation. We thought that we would thus be able to protect ourselves against the claims of the center, defend our interests, and confirm rights to the land and its interior. We wanted to take parliamentary laws as the basis—and to what condemnation were we subjected for this.... Nonrecognition of the particular features of the Baltic region and a reluctance to investigate our problems led to us today being unable to find our place in the political union of the republics.

But objectively we cannot exist without normal economic cooperation with the Union. Will the center have sufficient magnanimity and wisdom not to employ economic levers to forcibly attach us politically (which would be fraught with an exacerbation of the nationalist mood, embitterment, and the emergence of a new, very powerful wave of emigration) and agree to the version proposed by the Shatalin group? I fear that it will not. The imperial mood is still too strong, great-power mentality, too tenacious. Whence the endeavor to level the situation and ignore the republics' aspiration to themselves determine the system of relations with the Union.

YEREMEY AYPIN

I am convinced that in drawing up the concept of a new Union treaty we are obliged to proceed from the following conditions. First, a treaty with different republics must be constructed on a varying basis. That is, each republic, autonomous formation, and okrug should themselves determine what rights they delegate to the center. And, second, the treaty should be concluded not for a lengthy period but for a specified length of time. The situation is changing, let the terms of the treaty change also. The structures should not be rigid, fettering the development of the regions, as is the case now. I maintain this, taking as a basis the experience of the Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, whose interests I represent. Our okrug was created in the 1930's, when its population consisted 60,000 persons; nowadays 1.3 million persons live here, but its status is as before. The treaty will only be viable if it takes account of the specifics of the region and the dynamics of ongoing events.

LYUDMILA ARUTYUNYAN

In the sphere of interethnic relations we have long wished to stick to the level of cosmetic changes. Life has been in turmoil around us and national liberation movements have strengthened, but we have stubbornly failed to notice this and have applied to them the terms "separatism and extremism." Blood has already been spilled, but we have not punished the culprits and not removed the blame from the peoples. We have recognized refugees as a rule of life and have accorded the republics the right to most airily decide most complex nationality issues—to deport persons of a different nationality.

And here are the results. All-Union existence has been devalued. The question has arisen: Why are we in the Union?

Such is the proposition. Proceeding from it, should the discussion in the Supreme Soviet have been conducted thus? No, it should not. What should have been discussed first and foremost? The unconditional right of each people to self-determination and the mechanism for the realization of this right. And then with figures and the exposition of possible scenarios of the future the advantages of the republics' community existence should have been shown. And there are advantages in the economic, political, social, environmental, technological, and humanitarian spheres. But the presumption of the protection of the nations and strict observance of international human rights laws must be clearly stipulated, of course.

A number of republics are setting as their condition for signing the treaty infringement of the rights of the autonomous entities. God forbid that we take this path. We must unfailingly abandon the vertical national arrangement. All nations must be in the community with equal status. And conditions and safeguards must be created for the actual realization of this equality and the principles and prescriptive enactments regulating the life of the federal state drawn up. Had we proceeded from the presumption of the rights of a people to self-determination, not from a fear of the notorious recarving of borders, and had we been able with federal forces subordinate to the president to defend the sovereignty of a small nation, the Karabakh conflict would not have gone so far.

The federation cannot exist on paper, it must be embodied in particular legislative, executive, and supervisory institutions.

Hijacker Backs Asylum Demand With Hunger Strike

PM1110134790 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Finland": "Hijacker's Hunger Strike"]

[Text] Soviet citizen N.I. Selivanov, who hijacked an Aeroflot Yak-40 aircraft 5 October and who has been put in a provincial jail by decision of Helsinki City Court, has declared a hunger strike.

Markku Fredman [name as transliterated], his attorney, has reported that "in this way his client is seeking to accelerate the adoption of a decision to grant him political asylum in Finland. In addition, Selivanov has requested that Finnish physicians investigate his mental state."

In conversation with the attorney the hijacker said that in his motherland he was repeatedly sent to a psychiatric hospital for treatment by decision of official organs because of critical statements about Soviet society. In particular, for writing and distributing leaflets critical of the activities of militia organs and psychoneurological establishments.

M. Fredman reported in this connection that Selivanov has no documents confirming the fact of his treatment in such a hospital.

In connection with the official demand for the criminal's return to the Soviet Union sent to the Finnish Foreign Ministry by the USSR Embassy, according to Fredman, Selivanov protested against his handover to the Soviet authorities.

Selivanov's application to be granted political asylum is currently being considered at the Finnish Ministry of the Interior.

Shevardnadze Meets Mothers of Afghan POW's

LD1310164390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1544 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, today met a group of mothers of Soviet servicemen missing in Afghanistan. At their request Shevardnadze told them about the comprehensive work being carried out at USSR Foreign Ministry level in contact with other Soviet departments and organizations to track down and liberate our prisoners of war in Afghanistan.

In this connection it was noted that all means at our disposal are being used via diplomatic channels to accelerate the return home of Soviet people in captivity. This means, in particular, meetings with leaders of various countries, primarily those which can bring appropriate influence to bear on the Afghan opposition or on whose territory the former Soviet servicemen may find themselves.

Various international organizations, in particular the UN, and prominent public figures and politicians have become involved in this work. Direct contacts are also being established with the mujahidin. Great assistance to this humanitarian activity is being given by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and President Najibullah.

Opportunities for expanding the forms and methods of work to rescue Soviet captives in Afghanistan were discussed during the detailed talks. Eduard Shevardnadze expressed profound sympathy with the relatives of the POW's and gave assurance that the USSR Foreign Ministry would continue to make every effort to speed up a solution to the problem of the POW's.

Pamyat Society Leader Ostashvili Sentenced

LD1310124190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2235 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by Z. Dzhafarov; from the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] The trial of Konstantin Ostashvili, one of the leaders of the Pamyat Society, who has been charged with inciting interethnic strife, lasted more than two months. Four hundred witnesses, a multiplicity of photos and video clips, and now, at last, the verdict. Ostashvili has been sentenced to two years' deprivation of liberty, to be kept in an intensified-regime colony.

Opinions vary here. Some consider that the verdict is too harsh. Others, in particular Andrey Makarov, public prosecutor from the Aprel Society, consider that the investigative bodies have committed a number of offenses and Ostashvili is not a person worth taking an interest in.

[Court official] ...according to Article 700 has found Konstantin Vladimirovich Ostashvili guilty, according to Article 704....

[Dzhafarov] The name of [CPSU Central Committee member] Polozkov was mentioned. In what connection?

[Unidentified person] I believe that Ostashvili cannot be the ideologist of those views that he propogates and cannot be considered the ideologist of that organization. Serious forces are behind this organization. Serious—I repeat—forces. And we were able to observe what the ideological foundation consists of when we read the materials of the sixth plenum of the Russian Union of Writers. It is interesting that it was none other than Ivan Kuzmich Polozkov who sent a telegram to the seventh plenum of the Russian Union of Writers. Addressing the seventh plenum, he said he was glad to see like-minded people.

Ostashvili's words that today Pamyat has become the object of demonstrating solidarity with the best forces in the party—and he has told us he considers the best forces to be the conscience of the party, Ligachev, and, at the present time, the only real forces are Polozkov together with the Russian Party—compels one to think, compelled me, to mention precisely these names.

Kalugin To Report on KGB 'Political Murders'

LD1310183790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1937 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "VID, View (Vzglyad) and Others" program]

[Text] The INTERFAX agency reports that dismissed KGB Major General Oleg Kalugin does not deny that in his time political murders were carried out by the KGB. His interviews with Estonian journalists have been issued as a brochure in Estonia under the title "Revolt By a Lone General." In one of the interviews, People's Deputy Oleg Kalugin confirms his intention to divulge his knowledge about the activity of the KGB at closed sessions of the standing committee on questions of defense and state security of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Let me remind you that it is a question of political murders by the KGB.

Official Explains Law on Telephone Tapping

LD1210121590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by Anatoliy Anfertyev, a colonel in the Ministry of Internal Affairs—live]

[Excerpt] I would like to start off today's news with a report that on Tuesday [9 October] at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs press center, a briefing was held at which journalists were told in detail about the effect of the USSR law on the introduction of amendments and additions to the fundamentals of the legal procedure of the USSR and the Union republics, in accordance with which the internal affairs bodies are allotted the right to listen in to telephone and other conversations of suspects or the accused or other citizens involved in a crime. Also firmly established in the above mentioned law is the possibility of making video and tape recordings, films, and photographs in the course of carrying out operational and investigation measures, for the purpose of exposing elements essential to the offense and the individuals who committed it, and the revelation of factual data which could be used as evidence in a criminal case.

The additions mentioned have been made to ensure that already at the initial stages of an investigation traces of the crime can be firmly established, to provide for the gathering of evidence on a criminal case, the successful tracing of the criminal, and compensation for the damage caused or possibly the confiscation of possessions.

We understand that listening in to telephone conversations and the use of other audio-visual means being carried out by the internal affairs bodies affect the constitutional rights of citizens. But nevertheless we think that measure is necessary to boost the campaign against crime. It does not contradict the princicples of building a rule-of-law state and will, in the end, promote the protection of citizens' constitutional rights, and is in the interests of society and the state.

[Commentator Galina Vinogradova] Anatoliy Grigoryevich, did I understand you right? This law firmly establishes the right to listen in to the telephone conversations of individuals against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted. Is that right?

[Anfertyev] Yes, that is quite right.

[Vinogradova] Only with the sanction of the prosecutor or by a court ruling?

[Anfertyev] Yes, that is really the case. [passage omitted]

Party Committee Attacks PRAVDA Editor

PM1210114190 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 90 p 2

[Article by I. Sichka and Ya. Yuferova: "What Is Happening at PRAVDA?"]

[Text] The brief report in our newspaper 7 October (citing the Television News Service) that speakers at a party meeting at PRAVDA had expressed no confidence in their chief editor has elicited an official response.

Yesterday PRAVDA published an editorial "Necessary Clarification," which stated, in particular, that "an open party meeting was held 2 and 4 October. Its topic: What should PRAVDA be like in 1991?... The meeting did not adopt a resolution of no confidence in the chief editor."

Verbatim

The day before yesterday I. Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of PRAVDA, held a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. So it was firsthand information. Concerning the conflict which had arisen in the newspaper collective, Ivan Timofeyevich declared the following:

"There are many people here (in the PRAVDA editorial office) [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editor's note] who live by the old ways. All my life I have come up against these committees: party committees, rayon committees... This has happened throughout my life, and in many cases it has been a total distortion of everything I wanted to do. And so it is here too. We have a party committee which considers that it must both teach and make the editor do something. This is a cross I have borne all my life... Totally false information was given on television and in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA regarding the claim that there had been some kind of vote in this editorial office, almost a vote of no confidence in the chief editor. This is all lies. The question of confidence in the editor, etc. was not raised."

Question from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: Ivan Timofeyevich, you have said that you are in conflict with the party committee of the editorial office. For the sake of objectivity, could we not hear the party committee's viewpoint? What are you accused of?

"The news conference today is only with me. But if you want to meet with representatives of the party committee, please do so. They are certainly already 'on the qui vive' here, we might say..."

We took his advice and addressed this same question to the secretary of the party committee of PRAVDA's editorial office. Viktor Gorlenko forwarded the following document to us.

At First Hand

"First of all, thank you for the fact that the Central Committee has heard the voice of PRAVDA's Communists and given me the floor"—this was how Viktor Gorlenko, secretary of the party committee of PRAVDA's editorial office, intended to begin his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum—a speech which he did not make.

"Our appeal to the CPSU Central Committee plenum was occasioned by an extraordinary situation. Last year, as you know, PRAVDA had already lost approximately 3 million subscribers. And a very alarming situation is taking shape over subscriptions for next year. I will cite one fact: In the city of Cherepovets, where we now have 9,000 subscribers, only 126 people had subscribed to PRAVDA as of 6 October this year. There are regions where subscribers to PRAVDA are numbered literally in single figures.

"What has brought about this situation? In our view, there are both objective and subjective reasons for this. The former could include the drop in the party's prestige, the organized and well-coordinated attacks on PRAVDA from both the left and the right, and the unexpected increase in the subscription price. PRAVDA's name has today become a convertible, popular currency in political speculations.

"Unfortunately, under these extreme conditions the collective of PRAVDA employees is not experiencing effective support from the Central Committee.

"Now more details about the state of affairs at the newspaper itself. In the opinion of many Communists, the newspaper still does not take clear-cut stands on key questions of the political and economic life of society and is frequently remote from topics of concern to ordinary working people and from acute, painful problems in the life of the people. PRAVDA reacts belatedly to events in the country and abroad, does not always skillfully conduct a discussion with political opponents, fails to answer in time direct questions connected with the current moment, and bypasses or keeps silent about phenomena which demand a prompt response or analysis. The negative processes which have brought PRAVDA to this crisis began under the previous leadership. Unfortunately, the arrival of Ivan Timofeyevich Frolov as the new chief editor not only failed to bring cardinal changes for the better but also exacerbated the situation. Here I am expressing not my own personal opinion but the position of the party committee and of many Communists in the editorial office, which they expressed directly and unambiguously at PRAVDA's recent open party meeting.

"Note was taken of the inconsistency of the political stance of the chief editor himself, his incompetence in running the newspaper, his authoritarian style of leadership, and his arrogance, haughtiness, and conceit. He thinks nothing of insulting or degrading the human dignity of an employee. His rudeness, which sometimes takes the form of overt boorishness, creates a nervous atmosphere in the collective. However, in the present crisis circumstances truly comradely relations are more important to us than ever, but they have been seriously violated today.

"It would be wrong to reduce the whole matter to the personality of the chief editor alone. At party meetings and party committee sessions sharp criticisms have repeatedly been made of the editorial board, which has turned from a collective leadership organ of the newspaper into a silent, inactive structure of the bureaucratic hierarchy.

"The collective is dismayed at the excessive increase in the number of management personnel at PRAVDA. With the arrival of the new chief editor the number of members of the editorial board increased to 21 and the number of deputy chief editors to five, and documents have already been submitted to take on a sixth. Of course, it is not a matter of quantity. But, unfortunately, this quantity does not mean quality. Maybe because cadre policy is implemented by the chief editor in secret, without the collective being involved. And it is no coincidence, therefore, that PRAVDA's party committee considers that the present chief editor, his deputies, and the editorial board as a whole are incapable of extricating the newspaper from the crisis situation and changing it in accordance with the spirit of the times and the position of renewing the party.

"All work on leading the editorial office is conducted at the level of scribbles on paper, and totally unsubstantiated harebrained schemes are drawn up, not backed up by real calculations, while specific proposals which require neither expenditure nor coordination are not translated into the language of practical deeds.

"If things continue like this and if radical changes are not made at PRAVDA, the party runs the risk of seeing its chief newspaper turn into a low-circulation paper without enjoying any authority.

"The present party committee was elected in April 1990. The Communists' anxiety over the newspaper's fate had been clearly expressed already, at the report and election meeting. However, that impetus was not taken up by the newspaper's leadership. Subsequently these questions were raised acutely and repeatedly at meetings of Communists, in primary party organizations, and at sessions of the party committee.

"The acuteness with which our party committee has recently been raising questions of the newspaper's fate might strike some people as excessive. But, comrades, in acting like this we proceed from the premise that PRAVDA is dear to every true Communist, that it is the party's mainstay, and that the life of every one of us is linked with it.

"What do we see as the way out of the present situation?

"First. PRAVDA must be the newspaper of the country's Communists, having strong ties with the Central Committee and with the party organizations of the republics and regions. We would deem it necessary for the CPSU Central Committee, the PRAVDA Publishing House of the CPSU Central Committee, and the labor collective of PRAVDA to become the newspaper's founders. A new status and greater independence are needed in order to remain an authoritative, leading newspaper on a world level, to successfully withstand ideological and economic competition in the information market, and to develop the technology of publishing.

"Second. The newspaper's leadership should be renewed and strengthened as quickly as possible, with due regard for the collective's opinion and in accordance with the Law on the Press. The principle of electing members of the editorial board, given the participation and the recommendations of the founders, should be introduced.

"Third. The structure of the editorial office should be changed and brought into line with the tasks facing the party and society at the present stage.

"I do not wish to tire you with details which the collective itself has to decide. The party committee and the leadership of the editorial office have dozens of suggestions from Communists, whose implementation could change the newspaper's appearance, improve its contents, and enhance the creative output of PRAVDA journalists.

"It was all the aforesaid that made the newspaper's party organization turn to the plenum for assistance and support. PRAVDA is the party's tribune, and we are confident that you are not indifferent to the fate of your newspaper and ours!"

Incidentally

We really will make necessary clarifications. First. Officially the agenda of the meeting at PRAVDA was as follows: "Will there be a PRAVDA-91?" And one of the subitems was this: "Do we have confidence in our leadership?"

More than 20 people spoke in the debate, and during the discussion the point about no confidence was removed from the draft resolution prepared by the meeting's editorial commission, with due regard for I.T. Frolov's statement: "...I will tell you once again that in the next few days I will put to the Central Committee and the Politburo the question that I cannot and do not wish to work here..." (from the stenographic record of the meeting).

And the second formality. It is not KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA that ought to be clarified but the INTERFAX agency, whose information was cited by the Television News Service. For, as PRAVDA itself wrote 7 October (true, in a different regard): "Did the editorial office check the reliability of the information presented in the article?... The Law on the Press says: 'The editor (chief editor)... does not bear responsibility for the dissemination of... information... if it has been obtained from news agencies or the press services of state and public organs.'"

Today we bear responsibility for all "firsthand" information.

Together with our journalist colleagues on PRAVDA we share the anxiety—what will happen to the truth [chto budet s pravdoy—last word printed in lower case letters; a pun on the name of the newspaper PRAVDA]?

Magazine Editor Views Costs, Future of Press

LD0910170190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Since September we have been able to subscribe to newspapers, and you have probably already selected your preferred publications. But clearly many will have been unable to take out subscriptions to all they would like. There is no getting away from it—the prices hurt! That is the opinion of we the readers. But, what do those who prepare press material for us think? Our correspondent Elena Kadysheva talks about the subscription situation with Aleksandr Alekseyevich Rudenko-Desnikov, first deputy editor in chief of the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV.

[Begin recording] [Rudenko-Desnikov] Our print run must fall, because again the state has doubled the cost of printing. The situation is widely known, but what it is doing is weaning our readers off the idea of literary publications even existing. The commercial press will always come through, but the literary press could gradually start to die out. I would not rule out the possibility that the style of magazines could change in the new conditions. But literary magazines—the fat sort, as they have developed in this country—well, you know, this is a tradition which I would be desparately unhappy to see broken.

I believe the issue may be posed thus: If the state needs culture, then it must think about how to resolve these problems. But, if the state does not need culture, then it will become commercialized and die. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Publishers of Newly Registered Papers Profiled

PM0510144090 London MOSCOW NEWS in English No 18, 28 Sep-4 Oct 90 p11

[Report by N. Davydova: "Moscow's Maverick Publishers Have a 'Hit' Paper"]

[Text] Among the first publications to be registered with the State Committee for the Press when the new press law came into force were NASHE DELO (OUR CAUSE) and GRAZHDANSKIY REFERENDUM (CITIZEN'S REFERENDUM).

Both papers were founded and are still produced by Olya and Sasha Fedorovskiy from their three-room Moscow flat.

A recipient of the prestigious Lenin Scholarship and originally a member of the Party, Sasha Fedorovskiy was the founder of the USSR's first unofficial organisation back in 1980. He was imprisoned but released mainly through the support of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalist Lidiya Grafova, who wrote about his plight. Even so, Sasha found it hard to get work and the couple had to scrape a living by typing graduates' theses.

At first NASHE DELO and GRAZHDANSKIY REFERENDUM were were turned out on a manual typewriter, but by the time of the First Congress of People's Deputies the Fedorovskiys had acquired an electric typewriter with a memory capable of producing up to 3,000 copies overnight. NASHE DELO appeared daily during the congress.

The Fedorovskiys were founding members of the Moscow Popular Front, and GRAZHDANSKIY REFERENDUM still carries the Front's symbol, even though the many Front members who are now People's Deputies show little concern for their unofficial roots these days.

The couple funded both papers themselves. They are only just emerging from the grip of a 28,000-rouble starting loan, obtained at a huge interest rate from an underground loan shark. Today, they employ seven salaried editorial staff. The staff are not particularly well-paid and only receive their full salary if the militia decides not to confiscate any of the 60,000-to-100,000 print run—which is very large for an unofficial publication.

Despite having paid the State Committee for the Press a total of 4,000 roubles for the registration of both publications, the newspapers are still effectively underground publications. Officials in many Moscow districts insist that permission for small-scale retailing can only be granted for vegetables and fruits.

They were banned from selling their newspapers and on one occasion, the capital's criminal investigation officers were sent to prevent the newspaper being distributed.

Correspondents from NASHE DELO and GRAZHDANSKIY REFERENDUM are admitted to parliamentary sessions in Georgia and the Baltic republics, but they cannot get accreditation in Moscow.

If anything, this disadvantage has made them all the more tenacious and quick off the mark. They succeeded where all the official journalists failed in securing an interview with Tikhomirov, the worker who wrote a now famous letter to Boris Yeltsin.

Both publications are leftwing in their outlook. As journalists, the Fedorovskiys regard themselves as "educator", but not out of any great love of pedagoguery. They bombard their readers with facts, devoting 10 out of 12 pages to information which is left to be analysed by the readers themselves.. NASHE DELO and GRAZHDANSKIY REFERENDUM seek to increase the number of politial activists. They invite people to participate in a dialogue and referendum at grass- roots level.

Olya's and Sasha's papers differ from competing newcomers in one important sense: they began when such activities were expressly forbidden. Theirs was an act of civil courage. Even their relatives turned their back on the couple. "With this kind of occupation, you can't be allowed to have children," they said.

The couple had their second daughter three months ago. It is becoming difficult to live in an editorial office where the telephone never stops ringing. But things have become a little easier since they abandoned plans for a trip abroad and used the hard currency to buy themselves some well-earned peace and quiet in the shape of a telephone answering machine.

Interregional Deputies' News Conference Detailed

91UN0013A Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by N. Kishkin and Yu. Skvortsov: "The Market, the Authorities, and...'Conspiracy'"]

[Text] The coordinating councils of the Interregional Group of Deputies and the "Democratic Russia" bloc held a news conference in Moscow yesterday. The reason for it was three important events, namely, that the country's Supreme Soviet has assigned the USSR president to work out a new plan for economic perestroyka, the law "On Additional Measures To Stabilize the Economic and Sociopolitical Life of the Country" has been passed, that is, the transfer of additional powers to the president, and the third event is a press campaign that has been initiated accusing the democrats of a conspiracy to seize power.

Before the news conference started, journalists received documents in which the Interregional Group of Deputies and the "Democratic Russia" bloc presented their assessment of these events.

It is the opinion of the coordinating council of the Interregional Group of Deputies that the idea of generalizing the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy economic program with provisions contained in the alternative plan is quite natural. But the country's Supreme Soviet has not singled out the "500 Days" plan approved by the Russian parliament as a basis for the this and it declined to resolve the fundamental problem of perestroyka, namely, the choice between a true market economy and a market regulated by bureaucrats. Additional efforts are therefore needed to achieve development along the Gorbachev-Yeltsin path. It is also essential to distinguish the following in a final version of economic perestroyka: the sphere of activity for the central government and the measures that it should implement; general principles of republic legislation agreed between the republics in matters relating to the switch to the market; and the principle of independence for the republics in everything that is not included in the general program. The authors of the document appeal to the chairmen of the Union republic Councils of Ministers to set up an economic coordination committee.

As far as the additional powers for the USSR president are concerned, in the opinion of the Interregional Group of Deputies the desire to insure a switch to a market economy by strengthening executive power is quite understandable, as is the desire to ensure order and discipline in the country. However, realistically, and without infringing on the authority of the president, it is possible to take steps to extend his powers only with the agreement of the Union republics. Even more important is the fact that it is impossible to determine realistically the spheres in which those powers should be extended before a plan of transformation has been adopted. The coordinating council of the Interregional Group of Deputies proposes that a committee of Union republic presidents and Supreme Soviet chairmen be set up and assigned the priority task of drawing up a draft for political-administrative reform; and that the committee be asked to convene an assembly of USSR people's deputies. Members of the republic assembly could be chosen from among USSR people's deputies according to agreed quotas. This assembly would reflect the positions of the republics more fully than the country's present Supreme Soviet and could therefore immediately start to discuss the problems of a Union treaty.

The third document that the journalists received was essentially an appeal from the leaders of the Interregional Group of Deputies and the "Democratic Russia" bloc to all voters in connection with the accusations being made against the democrats, with the help of certain print organs, of a conspiracy to seize power. "Why is a demand for the government to resign, which is perfectly constitutional, depicted as a conspiracy, as a stage toward overthrowing the president?" the appeal asks. "It is precisely thanks to the success of the plan of the USSR president and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet that a government that does not agree with the plan should resign." "And, in general, to whose advantage is it to circulate rumors about a conspiracy? In the existing situation, it is only conservatives and extremists who dream about destabilization."

The authors of the appeal emphasize that no calls for demonstrations and strikes on 6 and 7 October and on USSR Constitution Day have been discussed or promulgated. "Remain restrained and calm! Do not yield to calls from conservatives and extremists for demonstrations and strikes on 6 and 7 October!"

Responding to questions about the so-called "Action Program-90" cited in PRAVDA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, USSR People's Deputy A. Murashev stated that this extremist document had been signed by a certain Skurlatov, an activist in the former Russian People's Front, and that it has nothing to do with strong democratic movements like the Moscow Association of Voters, the Democratic Party and Social Democratic Party of Russia, the Democratic Platform, the Interregional Group of Deputies, or the "Democratic Russia" bloc. This document is the purest kind of provocation and is aimed at discrediting the democratic forces that have repeatedly stated their devotion to parliamentary methods of struggle and their desire to maintain law and order.

G. Popov added that those who are using his materials are perfectly well aware of who Skurlatov is. Answering another question from a foreign correspondent, he called the possibility of a military coup unrealistic, taking into account the balance of forces in the country and the Army. However, the people's deputy emphasized, if it becomes possible to provoke serious disorders and if people are left hungry and deprived of heating, they may be in such a state that they will want some kind of decisive measures.

But RSFSR People's Deputy M. Chelnokov thinks that even if a state of emergency were to be proclaimed, it could not be maintained for long because the country's economy is so ruined that there would be no goods and products or even resources to maintain the Army.

Those attending the news conference expressed alarm about the situation, which has deteriorated in connection with the threat of a split in the planned bloc of centrist and leftist radical forces. In their opinion it is only along that path that real changes are possible in the country.

Democratic Press Group Meets To Discuss Plans

PM1010140190 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No 40, 7 Oct 90 p 6

["M.P." report: "'Forum' in Operation]

[Text] In our issue No. 38 six newspapers (BALTIYSKOYE VREMYA, VECHERNYAYA KAZAN, SIBIRSKAYA GAZETA, SMENA, SOGLASIYE, and MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI) announced the creation of the "Forum" group and suggested that representatives of other independent publications join them.

As agreed, we met at the Central Journalists' House last Friday to get to know each other. This was apparently one of the first attempts by the independent press to determine how we can cooperate in the general context of the democratic movement. The meeting was initially described as "exploratory" because some prospects are only just being identified—the creation in the future of an independent press association, for example.

At this point the discussion concerned more accessible and specific matters which might help the meeting participants at this time to size up their forces. The initial option proposed was that of organizing a press group to produce weekly bulletins reporting how preparations for a forum of democratic forces are going. These bulletins would help to activate a mechanism for uniting the independent press which has yet to be worked out in detail.

In addition, they could help information which is currently accumulating in various cities to flow from Moscow to the provinces and vice versa. The information links that it is proposed to organize would be capable to some extent of coordinating our actions in preparing for a forum of democratic forces.

The newspapers and magazines represented at the Journalists' House on this occasion were very diverse, big and small, and concerned at the prospect of a paper famine, and it is therefore natural that all technical questions were discussed very heatedly. Should paper and printing industry capacity be requested from the Government of Russia and the Supreme Soviet? Should attempts be made to reach agreement with ministries? Or should we join up with a purely commercial enterprise and go it alone?

As a fragment of a big mirror of the overall situation, the meeting showed that the development of mutual relations between democrat deputies and the democratic press is often difficult. It was noteworthy, for example, that that the USSR people's deputies who participated in the meeting underestimate the role of a diverse independent press—both the Moscow and the provincial press—in the structure of the democratic movement. As for the journalists, they reacted in various ways to some attitudes on the part of deputies which appeared to them somewhat didactic.

DEMOKRATICHESKAYA ROSSIYA, OBSHCHINA, PANORAMA, ALTERNATIVA, GLASNOST, KHRISTIANSKAYA POLITIKA, APREL, DEMOKRATICHESKAYA PLATFORMA (all Moscow), SMENA, PEREKRESTOK, PITERSKIY LETOPISETS, LITERATOR (Leningrad), VECHERNYAYA KAZAN, SIBIRSKAYA GAZETA (Novosibirsk), SIMBIRSKIY KURYER (Ulyanovsk), VOLZHSKIYE NOVOSTI (Volgograd), SOGLASIYE (Vilnius), MOLODEZH YAKUTII, DEMOKRATICHESKIY OMSK.... It was useful to know that the Russian provinces (which were the main areas represented) readily accepted the idea of helping to create a program of interaction among democratic forces while also having available mass information on topics of interest to the entire circle.

The participants also agreed that it is desirable to hold a second meeting of the independent press—which has been penciled in for October.

PRAVDA Says CPSU Youth Policy 'Nonexistent'

PM0810153190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Second Edition p 3

[Report by N. Anisin: "Nonexistent Policy"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Press Center in the "Oktyabrskaya" Hotel. The day before yesterday three Central Committee members—V. Zyukin, G. Seleznev, and G. Yagodin—and V. Fronin, chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, met with journalists there. Special features of CPSU youth policy were the subject of the meeting.

The most important conclusion that can, in my view, be drawn from the ensuing dialogue is this: The ruling party is to all intents and purposes not implementing any policy among young people. The 28th CPSU Congress, V. Fronin said, adopted a resolution on youth policy. A generally intelligent and necessary resolution. But its fulfillment remains at zero.

Brief point of information: No one in the Politburo or the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat is specially engaged in youth policy. There is no one responsible for working with young people—professionally, that is—in local party committees either. Who should answer for the fact that the congress resolution remains just a paper resolution?

"We have stopped lying to young people," G. Yagodin said, "they have received an opportunity to learn all the historical truth and analyze values. But we are unable designate new ideals for them, which is extremely dangerous."

It is well known that nature abhors a vacuum: Unsown wasteland usually becomes overgrown with weeds. Class values have been debunked in young people's eyes and they have not yet comprehended panhuman values. Or they are doing so with difficulty. The shortage of youth mass media is one of the objective reasons for this.

Brief point of information: The CPSU Central Committee produces a whole series of publications directed at ideologists, propagandists, and party officials: KOMMUNIST, IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS, DIALOG, GLASNOST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN.... But the Central Committee does not seem to have raised the question of setting up newspapers and journals geared to the young reader. So where can the best party minds, advocating good, humanism, and justice, address our young people?

Another problem surfaced at the news conference. Bottom of the list, but not in terms of importance. Formerly—I am citing the gist of what G. Seleznev said—journalists were able to create prestige for one individual or another. The order was received to give such-and-such a person such-and-such an image. Now that politics has become subject to glasnost, a politician creates his own prestige.

You cannot fail to agree with Gennadiy Nikolayevich's claim. That is how everything is. But it occurred to me that the Central Committee members who spoke to the journalists are not fully aware of whether the incumbent party leaders can win prestige among young people.

"When some former Politburo members came to us at the Komsomol [All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League] Central Committee plenum," V. Zyukin said, "and took the floor, I always felt uncomfortable for the person addressing the plenum participants." That is how the retired supreme party leaders looked in young people's eyes. It is probably too early to judge how their replacements will look—only a short time has elapsed since the politburo election.

'Russian Factor' in Interethnic Strife Considered

91US0017A Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, 3 Oct 90 p 9

[Article by Igor Rogov: "Five Minutes to Being Refugees?"]

[Text] Tashkent—My grandfather, a peasant from the Tambov area, came to Turkestan at the end of last century to work on the Central Asian Railroad. And then, having worked for 50 years as a road foreman, he was buried in this land. My mother, who worked in Kokanda in the Russian-Asian bank, is buried here too. And now I, a third generation resident of Central Asia, am thinking: What will happen to me now?

Many people probably understand that most frequently the so-called interethnic conflicts are based not on ethnic but on socioeconomic factors. To put it simply, the cause of all this is our desperate poverty and destitution.

It would seem that it would be easier for our peoples to be saved together. But that does not happen. The desire of the republics to escape from this "bad union," as the people's deputy from Lithuania put it, has become insurmountable. Only large economic successes can slow down the centrifugal forces and overcome the separatist sentiments. But what kinds of quick successes do we have! I do not know, perhaps the authorities have an eternity ahead of them, but we are all mortals, and I personally would not like to have my recompense only in the next world—from God. So how are we to survive? I raise this question on behalf of those who have ended up today in the unenviable role of "foreigners" living outside their "native" territory.

So the national rebirth and the national enthusiasm that have now gripped the republics have not brought us "foreigners" any joys or freedoms; on the contrary—we have only alarm and bitterness. I personally do not accept the reproach that I should be ashamed to live among another people and not know their language, and I do not think it is right. But let us be realistic: Most people are not inclined to carry out good wishes and appeals if they are not backed up by a social need. There has not been such a need in the past, since one could get by just knowing Russian, at least in the cities. Now this need has arisen, but not as something that is recognized but rather something that is imposed from outside. And we already know about the conflicts over language, for example, in Moldavia.

But I would say that all these are still small difficulties. The main one consists in that the national rebirth in the republics is frequently accompanied by a growth of nationalism. The Russians and Russia are blamed for all the historical troubles and sins, beginning with the original sin of the October Revolution and proceeding into the century until the "times of Ochakov and the conquest of the Crimea".... Conquerors, colonizers, occupation forces... This image of Russians is being force-fed into the consciousness of the local population. And the response is a whole set of stereotypical expressions, from the everyday primitive "Russians, clean house!" to the intellectual and reasonable: "You Russians have fulfilled your historic mission, and now it is time for you to go home."

Alas, I do not know of a single national movement that is completely free of nationalistic sentiments. And I cannot recall a single case when these movements have seriously and not just declaratively tried to win the Russian population over to their side. Formally, say, in Sajudis or Birlik the road is not closed off to the Russians, the more so since there exists, in my view, a common human and common democratic basis for the revival union of people of various nationalities. But are there many Russians in Sajudis or Rukh? There are hardly any more than there are in our Birlik.

National movements, as a rule, have as their major goal the sovereignty and independence of their republics. This is the course of history and it would be absurd to resist it. I know Russians who simply welcome the "decline of the empire." But in our souls I think the majority of us are fearful of the abrupt and unforeseen changes. Will we not end up as second-class citizens in an alien land? And how can we overcome this fear if first here, then there, interethnic disturbances, disorder, and pogroms flare up? Such things will not be forgotten in the life of our generation. True, all these events have affected Russians only indirectly so far. But any "foreigner" always imagines his own fate in such situations. Today they are persecuting the Armenians and the unfortunate Meskhetian Turks, but what about tomorrow? The more so since the worst rumors, predictions, and prophecies are not coming to an end.... It is to someone's advantage to start them. And then the rumors come true....

And here the Russians, having no reason to entrust their future to the national unions and fronts, have been automatically placed on the side of the authorities by entering Interfronts. But when the local authorities, speculating on the aspirations of the national minorities, make their destinies the objects of political barter with the opposition or, more frequently, switch to the side of the separatist, nationalist forces, we will have no choice but to place our hopes in the central power, in Moscow, in Russia....

This human call for help which many democrats, rejoicing in the downfall of the empire, are ignoring, should be heard, in my opinion, both in the country and throughout the world.

Nobody in any republic will be able to get around the "Russian factor," even if the republic considers itself to be withdrawn from the Union. And is it really a matter of the language a national minority speaks? I was in Pitsunda in August of last year when the strike began in Abkhazia. And the first point in the appeal of the strike committee was the demand to separate from Georgia and enter the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]. I am not taking anybody's side in this. I just want to say that any people demanding respect for their rights must at least recognize these rights for other nationalities. And yet in certain Union republics, to use the words of Pushkin's gypsy, they just want their own way.

So what are people, whose rights were called into question if not threatened, and whose personal destinies depend on the play of outside forces, to do? Adapt to the changing situation? Joyfully accept new citizenship? But how, for example, can one join forces with the Uzbek national movement Birlik, if in the eyes of many the shadow of pogroms hangs over Birlik? Of course the leaders of the movement deny Birlik's participation in these events. And I believe them, the specific people, but I cannot accept what they say for the entire nationalistic element. And who could? What can we do if Birlik represents this element today and people are inclined to ascribe any rumor about pogroms and any nationalistic leaflet to them.

Russians are leaving because they can no longer stand being blamed for all the problems and indignities suffered by the country. And because they are afraid of discrimination and pogroms. And because they are protesting against the role of hostages in the hands of extremist and nationalist forces. And simply because in difficult times in years of trials and changes they prefer to be with Russia.

Many want to leave, but so far only the luckiest are succeeding. The fateful housing problem looms up on the path, and the hopes of thousands are dashed against this barrier. And at the same time the local authorities think up various obstacles to exchanging apartments. Thus the Tashkent City Ispolkom [executive committee] first prohibited interurban exchange, and then permitted it but for some reason... with the exception of Tbilisi, Baku, and Yerevan. Free search is hampered by our disgraceful Soviet invention which degrades the country and its citizens—the residency permit. People are wondering if the parliament does not have time to abolish the residency permit. But are they actually discussing then? In my opinion, all the discussions about the benefits of serfdom were exhausted even while Karamzin was alive.

Of course, the departure of the Russians will hardly be a boon to the republics. And it is not just a matter of losing skilled work force, engineering minds, and scholarly talents. Things have developed historically in such a way that, for example, in Uzbekistan Russians and Uzbeks do not mingle, and live according to the principle of to each his own. Thus there is a decided prevalence of Uzbeks in the sphere of services. And, for example, in the mining industry they are mostly Russians. I am not speaking now about whether this separation of roles is good or bad. I am simply stating that this is the way it is. And these relations cannot be changed in a year or even in several years. For even now in this same city of Fergana there are many jobs that have been abandoned by the Russians, whom, however, nobody is in any hurry to replace.

I am convinced that no bans or political traps will halt the movement for resettlement into Russia once it gathers force. If there is still time in some republics, in others the alarm has already sounded.

What awaits us tomorrow? Is Russia prepared to receive her sons and daughters? No, judging from everything, she is not. And it is not just the infamous apartment problem that is to blame for this. It is simply that at this point the government and parliament are not about to insert into the "500 Days" yet another concern—resettling millions of people.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is speaking out ardently for the rights of those who are already refugees and is insistently repeating that a law on refugees is needed immediately. But it seems to someone "up above," obviously, that the introduction of this law could start a landslide of potential refugees. Excuse me, but what stupid cruelty! Can it be that when my children's lives are in danger I will have to be wondering whether or not there is some law about privileges.

The migration process already has its own source of motivation, which is being reinforced both by the global processes in the country and by the trivia of daily life. Sometimes the decision to leave is made after some random conversation on the street. To prohibit this movement or to stand in its way would, in my opinion, be both irrational and useless. If they are not resolved, such problems have a habit of piling up until they reach critical mass, and then they explode in the most destructive way. I, for example, cannot get rid of the perhaps naive thought that if things were arranged correctly the crowds of refugees from Armenia and Azerbaijan could be counterbalanced by the flows of resettlers. Did somebody finally end up with the property and goods that are left to the will of fate? But judging from the homeless and unfortunate refugees, who served as the detonator for the Baku explosion, it was not those who lost it.

And so if we do not want to have more streams of refugees we need a well thought-out and far-sighted resettlement policy. We must immediately create a migration service and a unified resettlement committee. It should be a state committee in terms of its rights and authority but, of course, it should operate with the broadest possible participation of the community. Bureaucrats have already demonstrated their inability to help refugees.

I understand that all this will cost a great deal of money, which the state does not have. But, in the first place, the future resettlers themselves can help. For all of them will stand to lose during the resettlement anyway: nonequivalent apartment exchange, additional payments for them, the purchase of homes, which are becoming more expensive everywhere, and so forth. So would it not be better to direct these losses to the common good? For instance, grant a resettlement loan with a guarantee that housing will be granted in the future? And, second, should the republics themselves settle up with their citizens if they are not able to retain them? After all, the people who are leaving are leaving behind apartments, jobs, and a good deal more that has been earned by each of us for the good of the republic we are leaving. The compensation policy should definitely be envisioned in the Union treaty which the USSR Supreme Soviet has begun to discuss.

A program for civilized resettlement, of course, cannot be carried out in 500 days but, it seems to me, five years would be a reasonable amount of time so that people would agree to wait for it and would not lose hope. It is important for them to have an attainable goal and real prospects. And for everyone to know about this: both those who wish to leave and those who are prepared to wish them a good journey.

Railroad Union Cancels 15 Oct Rail Strike

LD1310185590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] It was announced at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Independent Trade Union of Railwaymen and Transport Construction Workers today that the all-Union warning strike of railwaymen planned for 15 October will not take place. It has been possible to reach a partial agreement with the government.

Comparison of Defense Conversion Program

PM0110113190

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September 1990 carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report entitled "USSR Presidential Council Session". The PRAVDA item has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 1 October issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page 43 under the title "Conversion Program Detailed," revealing the following variations:

Page 43, column one, first complete paragraph, first sentence PRAVDA reads: ...was held here on 28 September. The meeting presided.... (omitting dateline and substituting "on 28 September" for "today")

Same column, paragraph two, sentence two PRAVDA reads: ...important kinds of national economic and consumer goods.

Taking conversion into account, the value of.... (adding passage)

Same column, paragraph three, only sentence PRAVDA reads: ...previous five-year period.

Production and scientific and.... (substituting "production" for "manpower")

Same column, last paragraph, only sentence PRAVDA reads: ...for conversion at every enterprise, that would take.... (substituting "every enterprise" for "other enterprises")

Same page, column two, first complete paragraph, only sentence PRAVDA reads: ...Ministers to supplement and clarify the state program.... (adding "and clarify.")

Economic

Gorbachev Holds Meeting on Compromise Market Plan

LD1310083890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Oct 90

[INTERFAX report]

[Text] President Mikhail Gorbachev is holding a meeting today to discuss a compromise draft plan for the transition to the market.

Gorbachev's 'New' Market Transition Plan Viewed

LD1410154890 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Gorbachev is due to send to the central parliament in Moscow on Monday a new program for the country's transition to a market economy. The paper is the second of its kind by the president in the past month. Previous discussions on what appears to be the most urgent economic and, in many ways, political reform, brought in all of the country's leading economists, including Gorbachev's close aide, Dr. Petrakov, who was assigned to try to unify all previous drafts into a new program, which will go before parliament on Monday.

Although its contents will not be disclosed until then, some conjectures can be made even now. Clearly neither the president nor his team are likely to go back on their commitment to market as the only chance to revive a near coma Soviet economy. It is also apparent that a package of stabilizing measures will be needed before it is exposed to market forces, including budget deficit cuts, a new currency policy and banking reform, price liberalization, and privatization steps. However, it is not clear yet which of the new pricing policies will be given priority in the presidential plan, given that one of the Gorbachev's recent decrees caused rather a mixed reaction. On the one hand, it liberalizes contracts prices, but on the other sets profit ceilings for all businesses and whatever is earned over and above is to be withdrawn as revenue by the central or republican government.

Being far removed from what the real market is about, the measure smacks of the high-handedness of the centralized economy. Private ownership is yet one other crucial aspect to be resolved. Although privatization would be allowed on a small scale, mostly of small-sized businesses, the chance of owning his own land would probably remain the Soviet farmers' dream for quite a while so far. Both President Gorbachev and his prime minister, Nikolay Ryzhkov, insist that the issue be resolved by the nation probably through a referendum. With the new program going before parliament on Monday, the question arises is whether it will be the last one.

'Alarming Trend' of Production Decline Noted

LD1210214890 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] An alarming trend has been registered in the Soviet economy. Production has been falling in the key industries. Latest statistics show no favorable changes. Oil production, compared with last year period from January through to September, fell by five percent. So did the production of coal. This has adversely affected the energy consuming facilities. There has been a drop in the output of rolled metal and in the production of petrochemical goods. Though there has been some increase in the manufacture of consumer goods, this indicator falls much short of what was planned to meet the consumer market demands. Despite widely publicized government pledges to supply more cigarettes, the situation with tobacco has not been improving.

Production Decline Assessed

PM1210202990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

["Statistics and Our Commentary" by V. Romanyuk: "Three-Quarters Gone, Production Continues To Decline"]

[Text] According to the latest USSR State Committee for Statistics data, September did not make any positive adjustments to the general trend of production decline. September "added" another 2.9 billion rubles [R] to the deliveries shortfall of industrial products amounting to R8.2 billion that had built up over the first eight months. The average daily rate in September 1990 was 0.7 percent down from September 1989.

According to V. Tolkushkin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Statistics, the decisive destabilizing factor at the moment is the breakdown, or rather the destruction, of economic links at all levels aggravated by the deterioration of production discipline. These processes were particularly apparent in September, and there is a logic in this: Many deliveries are traditionally being shifted to the end of the quarter, but then fail to materialize.

In industry as a whole, deliveries were fulfilled by 98.1 percent in the first nine months, but the figure was even less in a number of complexes and sectors: 97.8 percent in Ministry of the Coal Industry; 97.5 percent in the metallurgical complex; 96.8 percent in the chemical and timber complex, including 95.8 percent in the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry; 96.9 in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Refining Industry; 97.4 in the "Aghrokhim" Association; and 97.7 in light industry.

Interethnic conflicts and the halting of production for ecological reasons were, perhaps, minor factors in September. However, many republics have yet to reach last year's level. Only four of them—Belorussia, Uzbkekistan, Moldova, and Turkmenia—exceeded the January-September 1989 level by two to five percent in terms of production volume. But in the Transcaucasus the consequences of interethnic strife are still a factor: Azerbaijan is 9.1 percent short of the January-September 1989 level; Armenia is 7.2 percent short; and Georgia is six percent short.

It would be worthwhile tracing the way the shortages build up, followed by the inevitable slippage along the whole production chain. Oil production has dropped by five percent compared with the January-September level last year, and extraction of coal, including coking coal, has fallen by the same amount. The most energy-intensive complexes have suffered the most. The metallurgists produced 1.6 million tonnes less finished rolled metal than they themselves had planned to produce. Of course, the shortage of coke was not the sole reason: Production modernization has been delayed and the shortage of scrap metal is a factor.

As for the chemical and timber complex, there is an increasing imbalance here between raw material and processing facilities. For instance, production of sulfuric acid fell by four percent, and that of synthetic ammonia, soda ash, and caustic soda by eight percent. Partner sectors "reacted" immediately: Production of fertilizers dropped by nine percent, and that of chemical fibers and yarns by three percent. The shortage of raw materials affected the state of light industry: Two percent fewer textiles were manufactured (170 million meters less).

In industry as a whole one sees a worrying trend: Production is declining in the basic sectors. This, in turn, leads to reduced output of industrial engineering products and in time it will hit the socially orientated sectors. True enough, we are still seeing something of an upswing in consumer goods production. But it is already much more modest than that envisaged by the program for consumer market recovery. Having used up 75 percent of the working time in 1990, we have achieved an increase of only R20 billion in goods for the market, compared with the program's projected increase of R60 billion for the year.

It is characteristic that the growth was made up mainly of cultural, consumer, and household goods in the defense industry sectors. But the rate of conversion had obviously begun to slow down at the end of the third quarter. Only in the case of washing machines, among the most important goods, was there no fall in production in September; in the case of vacuum cleaners there was even an increase; there was some increase also in the production of motorcycles and bicycles.

There were no significant changes in the group of essential and mass-market goods. In fact, shortages of some types of articles got even worse. But a number of chronic shortages is continuing to aggravate the situation in the consumer market: Seven percent fewer stainless steel blades for safety razors were produced than in the first nine months of last year; 23 percent fewer pencils were produced (no cedar wood planks); eight percent less toothpaste; 10 percent fewer tobacco products. Let us mention in particular the tobacco shortage: Despite all the loud noises from government departments, the situation did not improve in September. In the nine months smokers lost 25 billion cigarettes. Imports only eased the shortage slightly, but speculation boomed and there was a sharp increase in thefts of tobacco products from factories and in transit between factory and store.

The state of food stores is more telling than any statistic. In the nine months food production increased by 0.8 percent. The increase was greater in the case of wholemilk products—two percent; butter and confectionery—three percent; flour from state raw material—two percent. The biggest increase—nine percent—was in the production of alcoholic drinks (R3.5 billion). This figure will delight some and upset others.

Let us name some types of articles, prouction of which has fallen: meat—by three percent; edible fish products—four percent; canned fruit and vegetables—seven percent. For the first time in many years there has been a reduction in egg production. Also, two percent fewer eggs were purchased than in the corresponding period last year. In many cities eggs have disappeared from stores, and they cost R8-10 for a box of 10 in the capital's markets.

The situation in the consumer market cannot be changed for the better without strong stabilization measures. Rightly we pin some hopes on the two latest decrees by the USSR president—on preserving established economic links in 1991 and on priority measures for the transition to market relations. But if they are going to work they require the right mechanism to implement the decrees. Tough measures are needed to stabilize the reciprocal deliveries system in the fourth quarter of 1990. The situation is also being aggravated by the fact that the population's monetary incomes are rising twice as fast as planned, while commodity production is increasing at only one-half the planned speed.

Railroad Car Shortages Hurt Food Industry

914H0011A Moscow GUDOK in Russian
11 Oct 90 pp 1-2

[Article by GUDOK correspondents B. Akselrad and B. Sverdlov: "...It Has Gotten This Bad! The Salty Gorge of the Ministry of Railways"]

[Text] **Because of the shortage of railroad cars for shipping salt many of the country's food industry enterprises are closing down.**

Several hundred telegrams from screaming, demanding, and sometimes even pleading consumers have gathered at the Artemsol Production Association. They leave a bitter taste after they are read. Here are a couple of excerpts from them.

"Because of the catastrophic shortages in the deliveries of salt meat combines are on the verge of halting output in Kuybyshev, Yaroslav, Sverdlovsk, Vologda, and Volgograd Oblasts and bread baking productions have been closed in Tambov Oblast. The most critical shortage is being felt by the Klaypeda fish processing plant. We demand that the arrears be eliminated without delay.

"Yaroslavl. All reserves in the city have been used. We agree to accept your product in bulk in open cars."

"Kazan. The salt situation in the republic is catastrophic. The meat combine has shut down. Ship the salt in open cars.

"People's Control Committee. Moscow. Because of the lack of salt many bread baking enterprises have stopped producing items. Pay your debts immediately."

These demands are coming to Artemovsk from all corners of the country. And this with inexhaustible salt supplies and the miners wanting to work day and night. A clear confirmation of this is a letter published recently in the city newspaper, "An open letter from the collective of the Artemsol Production Association to N. Konarev, minister of railways."

"...Last year during the coal miners' strikes representatives of the strike committee agitated for us to join their demonstrations. But, understanding the need of the country and each family individually for our product, we did not give in to their persuasion. Moreover, we decided to work without any days off. Now, because of the lack of rolling stock, the railroad workers have practically led us to a sit-down strike. Every day we are failing to load 100 covered railroad cars at our fronts. True, frequently our associates compensate with open railroad cars. But this is no solution. Market trade and the entire food industry, to which salt cannot be sent in open cars, are suffering. We consider this situation intolerable. We have families and we must earn money to support them. But because of the terrible work of the railroad workers our family budgets are coming apart at the seams..."

Yet the letter contains not a single reproach against the Donetsk railroad workers who directly supply rolling stock for the salt mines. But, in our opinion, there are good arguments for making the complaints against the ministry. To be convinced of this it is sufficient to analyze the arrival of empty railroad cars from the feeder lines to Krasnyy Liman. One gets the impression that they just came from being bombed or that saboteurs had "worked" on them: The covered cars arrive with bad roofs and floors, without doors, and with holes in the side panels. Only 15 percent of the rolling stock is suitable to be loaded with such a fragile product as salt. A good half of the cars could be sent to the junk yards. Another third require basic restoration.

This is why the newspaper reporters have not been able to bring themselves to write about the Donetsk, which has literally been brought to its knees by the feeder lines. During that same ill-fated July mentioned in the open letter, because of the critical shortage of rolling stock, more than 50,000 tons were not shipped. At that time the railroad was short a total of about 2,000 covered railroad cars. Of the 11,000 that arrived barely 1,700 could be used for salt. The depot patched together about 2,000 more cars. As a result, 3,600 railroad cars out of the 6,200 that were needed were sent to the railroad sidings of the mines.

The question naturally arises: Could the Donetsk have done things better? Hardly. In order to repair the 2,600 railroad cars that were lacking, it would have been necessary to lease an entire timber farm somewhere in Siberia. In the Donbass timber is worth its weight in gold. Suppliers for industrial enterprises are ready to fight over a cubic meter of slab. This is why they were forced to replace the covered cars with open cars here, although the latter are also in short supply in the Donbass.

In the Ministry of Railways do they know about the depressing situation of the Artemov salt miners? How can they not know when the leaders of the production association are bombarding them with telegrams of alarm, just like the ones from the consumers themselves. And under these conditions the ministry is giving the railroad...anti-aid. Thus on instructions from G. Fadeyev, first deputy minister, the Donetsk was obligated to release 200 covered cars to the Dnepr Railroad every day from 11 through 31 July.

Yes, it was in this month that the salt shortage began. There followed five more similar sets of instructions from the branch staff. And it was not just the salt miners who ended up in a disastrous situation but also workers of the Azot Association and many other chemical combines. Products of the Luga plant for sanitary and technical equipment were held up in the warehouses. The SOS came from the Artemov champagne plant, which receives bottles from Konstantinovka. Literally all the automotive repair facilities in the country experienced a shortage of motor vehicle windows which are supplied by the Konstantinovka glass plant. The conveyor for extracting refractory products, which the Donbass supplies to the center and south of the country, came to a halt. Even the Sakhalin workers, experiencing a critical shortage of kaolin, which is used for producing paper, were forced to send out telegrams to the leaders of the Prosyanaya mining administration.

The shortage of rolling stock had an effect on the shipment of the harvest as well. Saratov rye, which was dispatched to the Ukraine by water, was held up in the Azov ports. One gets the impression that the most industrialized area has tripped up the country's already shaky economy. In fact the Donbass itself is experiencing this—the railroad blockade.

And is it not a paradox that the ministry shifts to the railroad all the blame for the failure to deliver this salt. Its leaders have repeatedly been called "on the carpet" and chewed out because the railroad allegedly has a surplus of cars but at certain enterprises they are unloaded just any old way. They say this is why we are experiencing a shortage of rolling stock.

Clever arguments. If the Donetsk really does have a surplus of railroad cars, they are the kind that should be scrapped. About five years ago it was possible to use approximately every second empty railroad car coming from the neighboring railroads for loading, while now it is every sixth one. Such is the result of ill-considered "introduction from above" of the Belorussian method, whereby in the Donetsk Railroad alone, hundreds of receivers and dispatchers as well as other workers who checked on how the clients were "handling" the fleet of cars were dismissed. They eased off on control and the percentage of "sick cars" immediately increased.

It does not help to "improve their health" when the ministry keeps saying "let's go!" and demanding that the leaders of the railroad and the divisions keep up the volume at any price. In order to avoid being chewed out in a conference call, some people have decided to send out dirty and broken cars. The more you send out, the more confident you feel during the ministry's telephone conferences.

If only this pertained just to covered cars. Alas, nothing better is in store for open cars. Recently at one of the mines our photo correspondent decided to photograph the loading of coal. No matter which side he approached from, the camera always showed a side of the car from which fine coal was spilling out onto the track as if from a sieve.

The Donetsk was forced to become the main repair shop of the network: In a year it "treats" more than a million railroad cars. But even that is far from enough. On the sidings to many depots there are kilometer-long lines of cars waiting their turn. And one gets the impression from the ministry that the railroad has a surplus of cars.

Yet since the beginning of the year the Donetsk has failed to receive a quarter of a million open cars, and as for covered cars—almost 10,000 in the third quarter alone. Because of this in September, when the plan for coal extraction was not met, the miners were forced to pile 350,000 tons of fuel in dumps. Now the railroad administration has turned into a refuge for petitioners for rolling stock who scurry from office to office. Frequently things reach the point of scandal. When they do not manage to "scare up" rolling stock, the "petitioners" call for help from the strike committees and deputies of various ranks. It is more like a test of nerves than work.

But let us return to the salt miners. In the Krasnoliman division we were told that they were ready to affix their signatures to every line of the letter to the minister. But keep in mind that we were warned that after the article was published all the big wheels would come down on us. They will say that you cannot see any reserves and there will be plenty of reprimands for our edification. But if the salt miners are not given more railroad cars, salt shakers are not likely to be filled, even those of the ministry workers.

Scientific

Mir Cosmonauts Prepare for 19 Oct Space Walk

LD1210114990 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent from the Mission Control Center]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—Soviet Cosmonauts Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov, the crew of the seventh main expedition, continue their flight on board the orbital research complex Mir.

The cosmonauts regularly measure x-ray, gamma-ray and neutron radiation of extraterrestrial origin under the programme of astro-physycal experiments by means of the Buket Telescope and the Granat Spectrometer mounted on the Krystal Module.

The cosmonauts continue to monitor the process of growing semi-conductor monocrystals under the space technology programme on the Gallar and Krater-B installations.

Under a medical control plan, Manakov and Strekalov on Thursday underwent thorough check-up of the cardio-vascular system with a dosaged physical load.

This morning the crew, in order to study the environment by means of video spectral equipment, photographed individual areas along the flight path over the Caucasus, the Caspian Depression, and the Aral Sea.

The cosmonauts are preparing workplaces and space suits in view of their space walk scheduled for October 19.

Mir Spacewalk Plans Updated

LD1210054890

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 11 October, during its regularly scheduled "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a three-minute video report by correspondent P. Orlov from the Cosmonauts Training Center; date not given.

Orlov begins by noting cosmonauts Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Manakov and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov will make their first spacewalk 19 October, when they attempt to fix the Mir orbiting station's hatch problems.

Orlov interviews Musa Manarov, a cosmonaut training for a December spacewalk, who says that if the October mission fails he and Commander Afanasyev will have to complete the work in December.

Orlov says that, if everything goes well with the hatch, the cosmonauts will have to prepare the station for transferring solar batteries from module to module.

One of the Mir cosmonauts then explains that the Mir furnaces consume a lot of energy and that, as the complex grows overall, more energy is required and a greater area for solar batteries is needed.

Orlov concludes the report by confirming the battery work will be carried out after the 19 October spacewalk.

Granat Orbital Observatory Working 'Successfully'

LD1210224590 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Mission Control Centre October 12 TASS—The international orbital observatory Granat has already been successfully operating in space for more than ten months.

During the past two months, the observatory has been busy compiling detailed maps of the central part of our galaxy, as seen with the help of x-ray radiation.

An analysis of the data from granat in the Mission Control Centre has resulted in the discovery of three previously unknown x-ray sources that have been named after the observtory—Granat.

X-ray flashes have been registered coming from three other sources in the galaxy centre. They were emitted following nuclear explosions on the surface of neutron stars. The nature of these sources has been identified.

The space observatory helps in the search for the neutron star, or black hole, that was expected as a result of the super-nova explosion in the big Magellan cloud. However, no x-ray radiation from this object has been registered.

Measurements continue of the revolution periods of known neutron stars—the Roentgen pulsars. The search continues for sources of gamma-outbursts from space. More than ten such outbursts were detected in September and October.

Granat continues regular observations of solar activity and the radiation background in open inter-planetary space and within the boundaries of the Earth's magnetic sphere.

According to telemetric data, all on-board systems and research devices are functioning normally.

Scientist Details Cracks in Chernobyl Sarcophagus

LD1310173590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] A seminar entitled "The Current State of Chernobyl and the Prospects for Minimizing Detrimental Consequences" began in Moscow today. It is being held in connection with the plenum of the USSR Union of Scientists taking place at the moment. Our correspondent interviewed a participant in the seminar, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Science Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Borovoy, deputy head of an integrated expedition of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy.

[Begin recording][Correspondent] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, more and more often we hear it said among the population, and we read, too, that the situation at Chernobyl, in particular the reactor, is worrying, that there is the danger of an explosion, that it is creating new misfortunes which we still do not know about, and of which we are not aware. Is this the case?

[Borovoy] When construction of the sarcophagus was completed in November 1986, this was in itself a very important step in eliminating the consequences of the accident. It was a very important step, but not the final one. This must be understood. As we viewed the situation then, those 180 tonnes of nuclear fuel concentrated inside the sarcophagus, slightly over 180 tonnes, in fact, 183 tonnes, represented a nuclear danger. We were concerned about preventing a new nuclear reaction from suddenly starting up. Now, as a result of these years of very intense research, during which workers managed to penetrate those enclosed areas, including the reactor shaft where the accident actually started, where the active zone was, we have obtained some very important information.

The first very important discovery we made is that the state of the fuel rules out a spontaneous nuclear reaction occurring. But, there is a second danger—the discharge of radioactive dust through fissures in the sarcophagus. The combined area of these fissures in the sarcophagus is about 1,000 square meters. They occurred during the construction of the sarcophagus, and it is difficult to blame anybody for this. After all, this construction work took place in such difficult conditions that the very completion of the sarcophagus can be regarded as an absolutely heroic thing. But, of course, something had to be sacrificed in the process of building work conducted by remote control. Hence, the 1,000 square meters of fissures.

[Correspondent] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, there is also a large hole in the roof through which gas or radiation is escaping.

[Borovoy] No, No. There is a technological aperture in the roof. There is also a flue through which air is supposed to flow, so to speak. But, given the large number of fissures, the flue does not play a decisive role.

Is radioactivity now being discharged? Scientists are monitoring this extremely closely. Special gauges have been installed around the fissures. There are special metering points at the corners of the area occupied by the sarcophagus. Up to now, we can state, with joy, that dust is not being discharged. The measures we are taking inside the sarcophagus are preventing the discharge of this dust. But this does not mean that we should relax.

Belitskiy on Possible TV Broadcasting Changes

LD1510115790

[Editorial Report] Moscow in English to Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 2000 GMT on 10 October, as part of its regular "Listener's Mailbag" program, broadcasts a reply to a listener's letter by Science Correspondent Boris Belitskiy. Belitskiy says that Soviet scientists working on high density television [HDTV] are willing to work toward a global standard, and says that "here in the Soviet Union, the introduction of HDTV broadcasts is planned for 1995". Even if the USSR decided in favor of switching from SECAM to PAL, "I don't think we could find the money for such a changeover just now", Belitskiy says. He adds that are no plans to move FM broadcasting from the OIRT band—62-72 mhz—to the Western European CCIR band—88-108 mhz—possibly for the same reason. "There are, however, plans to begin commercial broadcasts here in the CCIR band, for the many people who have foreignmade receivers. I believe one foreign company has already purchased the rights to broadcast in that range," Belitskiy concluded.

Military

Army Major Describes Troop Movements Near Moscow

LD1310111890

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1937 GMT on 12 October carries a 180-minute "View and Others" [VID] program; the "View" segment of "VID" features a 51-minute report concerning troop movements and coup rumors in September, including an interview with Soviet Army Major Mikhail Pustobayev by announcer Vladimir Mukusev.

The report begins with a recording of Defense Minister Yazov informing the Supreme Soviet that he had no knowledge of any Army preparations to break up a rally using paratroopers. Instead, some 23,000 men from the Moscow Military District were engaged in potato picking.

Presenter Vladimir Mukusev freezes the recording to say: "After this speech by the defense minister, here in the editorial office we received dozens of telephone calls from officers who took part in the events. What they all boiled down to is that all the minister said was a lie. Of course, as you realize, a telephone call is neither a document nor evidence, and we would not have bothered telling you about this had these telephone calls not been backed by this letter sent to us and to the USSR president by Major Mikhail Pustobayev—a major in the Army Air unit from the Leningrad Military District. We asked the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA to publish excerpts from this letter today, and this was done in the article 'What People Write to Us From the Army.'"

Mukusev moves on to quote from the 2 October PSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA article by Colonel (A. Yurkin) that suggests that in September "there was not a single indication of heavy aircraft being flown from Belorussia to Moscow and Ryazan."

Mukusev and Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Deputy Sergey Shatalov traveled to Pskov to investigate. Standing in a forest clearing they interview a young major identified as Mikhail Pustobayev.

Mukusev asks: "Have you any documents to show that everything that took place was in fact considerably more serious than the defense minister tried to tell us from the platform of the Supreme Soviet?"

Pustobayev replies: "In the first place I still have the flight plan."

Mukusev: "Is that a secret document?"

Pustobayev: "The document is secret, but I can show you without mentioning the names of the planes' commanders...."

Mukusev: "Which is a real military secret?"

Pustobayev: "There you have it—the route. That is, we can see here at which airfields they gathered and at which airfields landings were made. It also indicates the flying altitude. The date is 9-10 September 1990. This is the schedule I was working."

At this point Pustobayev shows some papers with drawing and figures on them.

Mukusev: "Right, you worked this schedule. You landed near Moscow with your heavy transport planes, right? What then?"

Pustobayev: "Then the assault force remained in the aircrat. It was categorically forbidden to come out. But after the arrival of our deputy commander, who forbade the assault force from remaining in the planes, the assault troops were dispersed around the forest that surrounded the airfield.

"This was no exercise. It started too quietly to be an exercise. In just the same way on 12 December 1979 our unit was put on standby for Afghanistan. In just the same way the messengers ran around quietly. Then, ammunition, bullet-proof vests, and combat helmets are only issued in certain instances. As far as I can remember, ammunition has only been issued... you see, I am no newcomer to coordinating the assault troops, and assault troops flew with ammunition to Afghanistan and to restore order in Fergana, Osh, and Baku. Ammunition is not issued for exercises."

Mukusev: "Could it have been for a parade?"

Pustobayev: "It is quite ridiculous to talk about a parade, because when getting ready for a parade you at least have to march. But it is rather hard to march for two days through a forest in torrential rain! Nobody would try to do that."

Mukusev: "OK. But the potatoes were rotting. Were the troops really helping in this or not?"

Pustobayev: "Everyone was on sentry duty and stayed, well, near the airplanes, let us say."

Mukusev: "Very well, so much for the defense minister. Why did Comrade Kryuchkov, who heads the KGB, say that he had heard no reports of any such activities?"

Pustobayev: "Clearly Kryuchkov was only telling half the truth. I heard his speech in which he said the Vitebsk Division had been transferred to the KGB, which was the truth, but he went on to say that not a single one of his counterintelligence men among the troops had informed him of any serious troop movements in the direction of Moscow."

Mukusev: "So as far as Kryuchkov was concerned, then, no movements took place?"

Pustobayev: "From Kryuchkov's point of view, no, but at the very least, the nine counterintelligence agents in the nine units involved should have known of these troop movements. At the very least. So, either they were not working properly, or ..."

Mukusev: "I understand. Why did the Air Defense Forces react the way they did?"

Pustobayev: "Well, presumably they have undergone such a radical restructuring since the Rust affair that they no longer regard more than 50 aircraft (?as a group). At any rate, they say that the aircraft were flying vitamin flights, transporting foodstuffs to the Chernobyl children. Our group was not taking any foodstuffs to the children of Chernobyl, and moreover we were flying through the Moscow Air Defense zone. We flew right across it, and the whole group landed at two airfields around Moscow."

Mukusev: "A huge number of people believe fervently that our Soviet Army could not reach the threshold beyond which there is complete anarchy; in other words, a military coup and the overthrow of the legitimate authority."

Pustobayev: "It should be clearly stated in the statutes and in the oath that under no circumstances whatever does a serviceman have the right to turn his arms against his own people."

After an animated cartoon segment about soldiers, Mukusev says:

"Major Pustobayev sent all the facts set out in the paper and in our feature to the president. We hope that the president reads the letter.

"What happened in the Moscow area this September forces us to think seriously about whose hands the Army is actually in. The Supreme Soviet's, the legitimate authority's? No. The party's. As long as those bearing arms—the Army, the KGB, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs—belong to one party, events completely unforeseen by us can happen, and unfortunately events that are predictable and tragic.

"That is the first thing. The second is that Rust, in landing in Red Square, removed the minister of defense and some other high-ranking officers in the Army from office. But that did not then affect the structure of the Army as a whole. Nothing was changed in its structure or essence.

"I think what happened in the Moscow area is a basis for serious reflection, not only about the resignation of the current minister of defense but about serious changes in the essence of the Army. Major Pustobayev is probably right to say that it should be set down in the statutes and oath that troops have no right to and must not shoot their own people. We probably need to look to the root, as Kuzma Prutkov [fictional figure of wisdom] said. We need to look into the article of the Constitution and change it urgently, the article (?dealing) with universal military service. Which way? A way that would not lead to tragic consequences. The depoliticization of the Army, the immediate depoliticization of the Army, it seems to us.

"Finally, we would very much like the minister of defense to take everything we have told you not simply as just another feature by the boys from the "VID" program. We would like it to be considered as an official question by RSFSR people's deputies Sergey Shatalov, Aleksandr Politkovskiy, Aleksandr Lyubimov, and Vladimir Makusev."

September Coup Rumors Detailed

PM1410192590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Article by N. Belan under the rubric "Hypotheses And Facts": "The Mythical Jackboot"]

[Text] The "September 1990 events" are still an emotional subject. On Friday 12 October there was another item in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and an item in the "Vzglyad" television program on the topic of the movement of paratroops to Moscow. Even though the day before there had been a sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Defense and State Security, at which reports were delivered on the topic and a decision was made to refrain from carrying items about paratroops maneuvers until the special parliamentary commission completes its work—in order to avoid stirring up public opinion with various hypotheses and conjecture.

The decisions seemed to be entirely fair and we assumed it would be carried out. So we acted accordingly. However, now that our colleagues have obviously decided that the committee's decision will be carried out selectively, we believe that we should have our say and put questions to those who have the authority to clarify the situation.

Winter 1992. A military coup in Moscow, the dictator-general enters the Kremlin in a white tank. The country is in a state of collapse and famine, tyranny and violence stalk the streets of Moscow, "sappers' shovels" and armed groupings of various hues, including nationalists and criminals, rule. Any passerby could find himself face to face with a weapon: "Stalin did you down, Brezhnev did you down, Gorbachev did you proud!.. So give me your coupons and be off, or I will kill a Moscow intellectual...." The National Security Commission has gone berserk. The crazed military are shooting the "enemies of radical leveling" without trial or investigation....

This is the kind of future A. Kabakov describes in his "Nonreturnee" anti-utopia, in the event of a failure to implement the April course. The story was published a year ago in the June issue of the journal ISKUSSTVO KINO. It did not make a splash because even prior to that there had been talk of the possibility of a military coup. At first it was all at the level of artifice and theoretical argument (remember, for example, the article "Jackboot" in issue No. 12 of the bulletin VEK XX I MIR, which said that "the danger of a military coup is pretty high" and that "soldiers and officers will carry out any order, even a criminal one, and will not balk at killing women and children"), but, in time, the seeds that had been sown began to shoot. Moscow was inundated with worrying rumors. For example, on the eve of the Third Congress of USSR People's Deputies, some people thought they saw tanks creeping into the capital. Soon, however, it turned out that what had been taken for an "armored column of rebels" was tanks of the Great Patriotic War era, picked up in old battlefields, in forests, and in marshes, and collected to create an exhibition in a museum near Moscow.

There have been many instances of this kind, so I do not think the public uproar over the "mysterious troop movements" near Moscow in September happened all of a sudden. Political instability and the economic crisis in the country played a part, as well as the anti-Army mood, the widespread campaign against the "generals" in many media.

As I recall, it all began with a question from USSR People's Deputy G. Burbulis at the 10 September session of the country's Supreme Soviet. Talking about the movement of paratroops units, he quite rightly asked: What is their purpose? USSR Supreme Soviet Chairman A. Lukyanov's reply that the paratroops were going to Moscow to prepare for the upcoming parade did not satisfy him....

We read in MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI on 16 September the staggering news that the "Shchit" [Sheild] union had information that the Armed Forces leadership already had a clear plan to take control of the situation in the country. It cited an "elaborate plan" for "Ch" day, talked of the contenders for the role of military dictator, and wondered whether or not Russian would shoot Russian.... This is no literary exercise by A. Kabakov, but something more serious. As if the shadow of the "jackboot" were actually poised over democracy.

The military provided the requisite explanations that week in September: Colonel General V. Achalov, commander of the paratroops, clarified the situation on 11 September in IZVESTIYA and on 15 September in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. However, his words, like the explanation by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Yazov, USSR defense minister, in response to a question from USSR people's deputy S. Belozertsev, were deemed unconvincing. Other evidence appeared—from Colonel S. Kudinov, former political section chief at the Ryazan Higher Paratroop Officers' Academy; Major M. Pustobayev, from military transport aviation; and from some other officers whose names are not yet known. So who is right? This is what one intends to investigate.

Remember the "Vzglyad" correspondent's interview with Major M. Pustobayev.

[Correspondent] ...You flew to Moscow in your own heavy transport aircraft, did you not?

[M. Pustobayev] Yes.

[Correspondent] What happened them?

[M. Pustobayev] The paratroops remained in the aircraft.... It was not an exercise, the basic load of ammunition is not issued in an exercise.

[Correspondent] What about a parade?

[M. Puatobayev] In my opinion, it is ridiculous to talk about a parade, because to prepare for a parade you at least have to drill. But it is hard doing two days' drill in the forest in the pouring rain. No one even tried.

[Correspondent] OK, Misha, but the potato crop is rotting; are the troops actually helping, or not?

[M. Pustobayev] They were all ready for guard duty near the aircraft....

It sounds convincing, unless you know that Maj. M. Pustobayev had mixed everything up.

"The exercise had been planned in August in conjunction with paratroop command," Aviation Lieutenant General V. Dyrdin, military transport aviation chief of staff, explained. "Only a limited number of people knew about the exercise: Our commander and I, the paratroop commander and chief of staff, and some leaders from the General Staff. Why such secrecy? We were testing actual combat readiness, because, believe it or not, in the old days they used to spend two to three months preparing and the units knew exactly when the 'surprise alert was expected'; but this was a drill, not an exercise. Furthermore, the things we were rehearsing are a military secret, so they cannot be divulged."

I was told something similar by Paratroop Commander Col. Gen. V. Achalov. Perhaps the military is playing it safe? Let us consider that THE WALL STREET

JOURNAL, for example, recently published an article on the tragic events associated with the submarine Komsomolets. The writer, U. Korli [name as transliterated], notes that, as a result of glasnost in the USSR, the information about the boat that got into the press astonished U.S. intelligence officers. Naval Intelligence Chief Rear Admiral T. Brooks noted in this connection: "Glasnost has enabled us to obtain invaluable information which would have cost us millions of dollars and taken us many years to obtain by traditional intelligence methods." So military secrets are worth massive amounts of money, apparently. Perhaps we would be frittering it away here too? The paratroops commander believes that even the articles and broadcasts on the "military coup" shed some light on the paratroops training system and methods that are of great interest to Western special services.

I also met with officers of the Ryazan paratroop regiment.

"I have served for 16 years, and surprise alerts like the one that occurred on 9 September are normal as far as I am concerned," Lieutenant Col. V. Miroshnichenko, for example, said.

"My battalion had one task: To prepare for the parade," battalion commander Lieutenant Col. V. Shabalin confirmed.

Colonel Yu. Naumov, commander of the regiment, categorically denied that some officers had been recalled early from leave and that paratroops had been present at the rally in disguise.

"Talk of a coup or of the 'suppression' of a rally in Moscow is fiction," he said. "That was not our job, in fact, we learned about the 16 September rally in the capital from the Moscow papers: The report that the Moscow Soviet had authorized it was published 14 September. Bear this in mind too. Only one-fourth of the regiment has arrived in the parade area, the rest are in Ryazan: Performing military tasts, harvesting vegetables and potatoes. More or less the same goes for the Kostroma regiment."

From what the paratroopers and paratroops commander Col. Gen. V. Achalov said, I learned the following. Only certain units and subunits of the paratroops divisions mentioned in the press were involved in the exercises (the Vitebsk division and Dzerzhinskiy paratroops divison did not participate, contrary to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's claim). Foreign observers were not notified (incidentally, in accordance with the Stockholm, not Helsinki, agreements), because the number of men involved in the exercise was much smaller than the figure for which notification is required. Had this not been the case, then the relevent foreign services would certainly have pointed out the violation.

Now we come to the parade. Col. Gen. V. Achalov explained:

"Having alerted those who were participating in the exercise, in passing I also checked the regiments bound for the parade. People had come from Ryazan and Kostroma to Moscow, to the parade area—and that was that, their task was complete. And the full regiments had not come, only those personnel who had started training sessions; the rest were in winter quarters. So there was no need for those who were directly involved in the exercise to be drilling in the forest. Why juggle with the facts? It was the same with the potato harvest. It was and is being carried out by paratroops who are not involved in the parade or in the exercise. And to cast aspersions on them is disgraceful, to say the least. I am not going to talk about the weapons, ammunition, and bulletproof vests again—the USSR defense minister has already discussed this, in a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA interview no less."

"But, Vladislav Alekseyevich, why were the local authorities and the Russian government not informed about the exercise?"

"Because at the moment there are no legal acts that provide for such a procedure. It must be laid down in the Law on Defense."

I agree, the "September events" highlighted many problems. They were very fully discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Defense and State Security 11 October. I cannot write about them, because I still believe that the committee's decisions should be respected and carried out. But there is one thing that worries me. We know what the "Tbilisi syndrome" is. Are we not getting a new one—a "Moscow" syndrome: Distrust of our military leadership, the driving of a wedge between the Armed Forces and the people, between the Army "top brass" and the "underlings." What this could lead to, I hope I do not need to explain.

Plans for Reform of Border Guards Outlined

PM1110142590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 90 First Edition p 4

[Interview with Lieutenant General V. Shlyakhtin, chief of staff of the Border Guards Troops, by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office; place and date not given: "The End of the 'Iron Fence,' or a New Concept for the Reform of State Border Protection"—first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Military Council has examined a new concept for the reform of state border protection and the economic zone by Border Guard Troops under the present conditions.

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office asked Lieutenant General V. Shlyakhtin, chief of staff of the Border Guard Troops, to comment on the basic provisions in the concept.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Vladimir Ivanovich, tell us about the nature, sense, and purpose of the new document. What brought about its implementation?

[Shlyakhtin] Life itself, the radical changes in Soviet society and adjacent states, and the urgent need to use more effective forms and methods to protect the state border and the USSR economic zone in the new conditions.

As a whole, the document that has been drawn up constitutes a complex program which includes modern views on questions of USSR internal and foreign policy on the state border, the economy, provision for security on the state border, the organization of troops, the legal and social protection of servicemen, environmental problems, and so on.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] In April 1990 the USSR Law "On the Demarcation of Powers between the USSR and the Subjects of the Federation" was adopted, and it referred questions of state border protection to the exclusive control of the USSR. However, since the adoption of that law, certain republics have adopted declarations on sovereignty. And in this connection, so to speak, Latvia and Lithuania, for example, aim to protect the borders using their own armed formations. Attempts to decentralize border protection can be observed in Estonia, and they are not out of the question in other republics. What do you think about this?

[Shlyakhtin] The concept is quite flexible in the resolution of the given question. First of all, it will be settled in the new Union treaty. Second, the border troops will operate on the borders both in the interests of the USSR as a whole, and in the interests of each sovereign republic in the new Union. This is the principal difference from the past. However, it is unlikely that there will be decentralized administration of troops.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] It is known that the Law on Entry into and Exit from the USSR will be adopted in the near future. Evidently this will also entail new approaches to organizing the service.

[Shlyakhtin] In connection with the signing of the Vienna agreements by the Soviet state and the signing of the Law on Entry and Exit, the operational situation regarding violators of the border will change radically. It is quite clear that our traditional idea of every violator as someone who represents a potential threat to the USSR's interests will be relegated to the past. The troops' tasks will include first and foremost tasks involving monitoring compliance with the state border and USSR economic zone regime in the area they are guarding, combating terrorism and extremism and subversive action on the part of hostile foreign organizations, as well as curbing attempts to import into and export from the country subversive items, weapons, narcotics, explosives, and toxic and radioactive substances. Such a reorientation is naturally not an instantaneous process.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] The press has frequently raised questions concerning the regime of the border, the border zones, and the signaling systems commonly known as "iron fences." What will happen to them in the future?

[Shlyakhtin] This is what Article 4 Point 6 of the concept says: "In the light of the Vienna agreements a policy of legislative reduction and, in the future, complete elimination of the border zone will be consistently promoted and, at the same time, favorable conditions will be created for economic and other activity by enterprises, institutions, organizations, and the local population in border regions." I would add: The Border Guard Troops are faced with a concrete task—to promote the development of economic ties across the state border.

In the near future we intend to move on from the practice of providing uninterrupted (continuous) engineering and technical equipment along the border for border protection, to mainly covering individual sections and salients. This includes moving the engineering structures right up to the border line.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] What will recruitment in the troops look like in the next few years and in the future?

[Shlyakhtin] A consistent transition to a mixed principle of filling the posts of NCO's and enlisted men will be implemented, on the basis of the Law on Universal Military Service and possibly on a voluntary basis.

Subsequently, as the right economic conditions are created, we propose to introduce a phased transition to professional protection of the Soviet state border.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Vladimir Ivanovich, tell us about the most painful subject—the social sphere.

[Shlyakhtin] This really is a painful subject. The concept envisages making a switch from the traditional investment policy to a socially oriented version, which must provide for a tangible growth in the social protection and prosperity of servicemen, workers, and employees in the next five to ten years.

It is important to note the following aspect, for example. Servicemen in the troops will be materially rewarded for safeguarding the USSR's economic sovereignty.

We propose to carry out extensive major construction work by creating our own construction industry. The troops will primarily be rehoused in populated areas in the border area, where the conditions are suitable for constructing housing, finding jobs for family members, and raising and educating children.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] All this is good, but where is the money going to come from for these social programs, from the state's pocket?

[Shlyakhtin] In any case, not to the same extent as before, by any means. The concept envisages that the Border Guard Troops' budget will be supplemented through individual economic activity, deductions from the value of contraband goods that are confiscated, fines imposed for illegal trading in the USSR economic zone, the sale—by organizations or individuals—of hardware that is non-disposable, out of date, and has served its useful life, and other income.

Paper Says Afghan War Veterans Need Protection

PM0510125990

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 October 1990 First Edition carries on page one under the headline "Announcement: KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Next Year. The 'Afghan' Topic in the Newspaper" a 250-word introduction to an 1800-word article by USSR People's Deputy P. Shetko, former soldier in Afghanistan and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for the Affairs of Internationalist Soldiers, carried on page two under the headline "The 'Afghan' Wound."

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction reads as follows:

"There are wounds that take a long time to heal. One such wound is the 10-year war in Afghanistan and its consequences. It is no secret now that the undeclared war resulted in more than 14,400 fatalities, more than 300 prisoners, and approximately 65,000 maimed and invalids.

"KRASNAYA ZVEZDA was one of the first to tackle the topic of the war in Afghanistan. From its first articles, despite various difficulties, it always tried to adhere to the truth and provide truthful coverage of events. We will not conceal the fact that, even after the Second Congress of USSR People's Deputies assessed the decision to bring the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops into Afghanistan and the courage of those who, with a sincere belief in their international duty, withstood the bullets and came under fire from 'Stingers,' some press organs are trying to cast a slur on those who worthily withstood trial by fire and are sinking down to blatant slander in their endeavor to belittle the feat of those who remained true to their oath.

"In short, the 'Afghan' soldiers, the relatives and friends of those who perished in the course of the undeclared war, need political, social, and psychological protection. There are also a considerable number of other problems. That is why we stress that the 'Afghan' topic will remain an important topic for our newspaper in 1991."

The article on page two bemoans the fact that the Afghan war is being forgotten by official bodies and describes the work of the committee headed by Shetko to help those affected by the war. The article talks about elaborating a law on privileges for internationalist soldiers, the families of the dead, and civilian specialists injured in the war.

Baltic Republics

Lithuania, RSFSR Set Up Consultative Groups

LD1310160390 Vilnius International Service in English 2230 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In Moscow yesterday the representatives of the official Lithuanian and Soviet negotiators' delegations agreed upon setting up nine consultative groups, namely on economic property issues; economic and trade relations; financial systems and banks; on power engineering; citizens' rights and freedoms; social security; Army issues, state security and border protection; and the last one on political, legal, and organizational aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and Lithuania.

Another group is meeting in Moscow on Monday [15 October] to coordinate the protocol on the start of the official bilateral negotiations.

Lithuanian Vice Premier Romualdas Ozolas told a Baltic News Service correspondent that the parties differed essentially on the wording of the protocol. Some observers are of the opinion that if the Kremlin accepts the protocol on the start of the talks proposed by Vilnius no negotiations will be necessary at all. Vice Premier Romualdas Ozolas also mentioned another hitherto unpublicized piece of information, namely that the finally agreed protocol on the start of the talks would be ratified by Lithuanian Supreme Council and only then it would be signed.

The second full-scale consultative meeting of the negotiators' delegations will presumably by held on 20 October, that is four days later than was envisaged during the first meeting.

Landsbergis Visits France, Meets Leaders

LD1210185190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksey Yemelyanov]

[Text] Paris, 12 Oct (TASS)—After a meeting today with the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet chairman, France's Prime Minister Michel Rocard stated his positive attitude toward the idea of opening a representative bureau of this Baltic republic in France.

At the same time, AFP notes that in the residence of the head of the French Government they made it clear that at present there can be no question of opening a Lithuanian consulate or embassy in France. The agency says that Landsbergis, who already has his own personal representative in Paris, did not make such a request of the prime minister. The sides discussed questions of economic and cultural cooperation between France and Lithuania.

Landsbergis on Mitterrand Talks

LD1210191790 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Interview with Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, by correspondent Jurate Grazyte; in Paris on 12 October—recorded]

[Text] [Grazyte] After a meeting with President Mitterrand of France, Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, arrived at the European House in Paris where he took part in a colloquium of French politicians on Europe's future. Being welcomed by enthusiastic applause, Vytautas Landsbergis spoke to those gathered there and answered numerous questions.

Later, Vytautas Landsbergis replied to some questions especially for the listeners of Lithuanian radio.

After the unification of Germany, Europe is even more blinded by its love for Gorbachev. At your meeting with Mitterrand, what was his attitude? Does he think Lithuanians striving for independence are hindering Gorbachev's policy?

[Landsbergis] I cannot say what President Mitterrand thinks because we did not discuss Germany's unification. We talked about the problems of Lithuania. I had the oppotunity to thank him for France's very consistent and firm stand in not recognizing Lithuania's annexation, on Lithuania's rights to independence, and for the stored Lithuanian gold. President Mitterrand stated that this gold is ours and we can use it. We also (?talked) about the Soviet Union's crisis, which may be dangerous to Lithuania—I spoke about it—and that firmer support by the Western states could create a certain protection in case of some unexpected catastrophes in that country.

We also talked about the participation of the Baltic states in Europe's processes, about democratization of Central and East Europe where the three Baltic states are very active participants and not observers, and that our full participation in political forums will only be a reflection of real policy. Mitterrand's thoughts, I would say, were favorable to us—that the existence of the Baltic states in an observer status is not impossible, or that it will be understood, but on the other hand he stressed it will be difficult to achieve this. But one way or another discussions are essential. The fact that views were exchanged on this issue, I think, will be of importance within the next few weeks in the existing contacts, both before the Paris conference and after. I do not doubt that sooner or later the Baltic states will regain their rights in this sphere.

[Grazyte] [passage indistinct]

[Landsbergis] There are many things which concern purely Lithuanian-French relations. Cooperation is envisaged. President Mitterrand is in favor of this. He replied that he would convey this to the ministers so they can positively solve the arising problems.

[Grazyte] [passage indistinct]

[Landsbergis] I think that one way or another, I am satisfied and optimistic about our international political situation.

Prunskiene Views Privatization in Economic Reform

LD1310100190 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1510 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Speech by Lithuanian Premier Kazimiera Prunskiene to the Lithuanian Supreme Council in Vilnius—live]

[Excerpts] Good day, esteemed deputies. The program of economic reform which we intend to examine today is the fourth part of the government program. I will recall that the government program comprises seven parts, and since this is mentioned for the first time it may be expedient to name them. They are: foreign policy and the consolidation of independence; legal regulations of the government [word indistinct]; the state of Lithuania's economy and the means to stabilize it; the economic reform program; the social reform program; regional policy and cooperation with local government bodies; and the program for the reconstruction of Lithuania's economy. [passage omitted]

Today allow me to dwell in detail on very important problems of privatization, and probably for the first time from this rostrum, to speak about Lithuania's foreign economic relations, their strategy, and the development of foreign investments. [passage omitted]

As far as privatization is concerned, a law is being drawn up which should be submitted next week to the Supreme Council. It will then be possible to start discussions and once again examine major matters. I think we should talk today about what means of privatization have been prepared by us and how privatization will be carried out. [passage omitted]

Two methods of privatization have been examined. The first method would be to privatize by selling, the pragmatic method supported by the economists; or by distribution—we could call this method socialist because there are workers' collective which support this method. And the setting up of joint stock companies is practically orientated to such an understanding of privatization.

If we base ourselves only on the first, pragmatic method—this would better conform with the rules of market economy—then we could not avoid conflicts with former owners and with workers' collectives, but we would also encounter difficulties with [word indistinct] to acquire property.

First of all, what we should do is to find an ideal master for state property, someone who did not possess property. Not only should we sell pragmatically but allocate property to persons who will cherish it and enjoy ownership of it.

If we proceed along the second path, it is really not acceptable because by simple distribution property would not acquire a real master. We could hardly expect any results from property managed this way. [passage omited]

To my mind, an integrated method using investment checks should be introduced. Then privatization and the removal of property from the state would take place simultaneously from three sources. We did not find any other principle but allocating for each a third of the necessary funds—that is from savings, from borrowing, and one third with investment checks. Of course the majority of you are familiar with this, but it is worth mentioning.

Thus the investment check also solves a number of problems. The government recognizes the right of every former owner to regain his wealth but at the same time does not see any practical way today of restoring the real value of his loss. [passage omitted]

The investment check is a security with the aid of which the state makes allocations to specific owners. Every Lithuanian citizen will receive an investment check of a corresponding value which he will be able to use to purchase the property which is being privatized. [passage omitted] The introduction of investment checks will not only step up the process of privatization but will also ensure that no social group of citizens is eliminated juridically and economically. [passage omitted]

Of course there are also negative consequences to this, but it is almost impossible to find an ideal method.

The use of investment checks would work as follows: A book of investment checks is issued only to citizens of the Republic of Lithuania. It grants them the right to purchase the privatized property for the sum of money indicated in the book. Consumer goods will not be sold for an investment check. The investment check is not transferable except to inheritors.

In establishing the sum of money for each citizen, it is proposed to divide all Lithuanian citizens into two groups of age: minors up to 18 years of age, and adults. The value of the investment check could be as follows, according to these two groups: 0.3 and 1—in other words, children would receive 30 percent of the adult's check value. In purchasing property or acquiring shares, it is possible to use the investment checks of a group of persons by joining them together and adding part in cash or credits. [passage indistinct]

As a means of payment in purchasing state property, the investment checks are valid for a certain period of time. The validity of the check is announced in advance before the issue of the check. The investment checks are not a means of commodity circulation, they are not cash and cannot be changed into cash.

In organizing privatization according to this method, extensive preparatory work must be carried out. It is very important to avoid mass abuses in selling state property. It is essential to prepare this process thoroughly and to guarantee that it is made public. Serious preparations cannot take place until a special service directly responsible for privatization is established. The first task is to set up such service.

The republican service will prepare methodical material regulating the privatization process, will coordinate the work of all bodies linked with privatization or of individual units, and will organize the sale of the state property directly or through its branches attached to local government bodies. [passage omitted]

When the lists of state property to be privatized are compiled and the value of this property is fixed, it will be possible to calculate the value of the investment checks and to start issuing them. [passage omitted]

It is essential to encourage by every means the return of the peasants to private farming and to its creation, and to pay attention to corresponding incentives or means of compensation.

We should not separate privatization from foreign investments. [passage omitted] I would like briefly to describe, so to say, strategic moments of the development of economic ties with abroad.

In the sphere of foreign trade and economic relations the government is striving to make use of the opportunities and advantages of international trade bearing in mind the geographical situation of the Republic of Lithuania. [passage omitted]

The attraction of foreign capital to Lithuania would make it possible to satiate Lithuania's market with goods, develop Lithuania's industrial potential, bring to the republic vital goods and raw materials, maintain the socially desired level of employment, and increase workers' income.

To develop Lithuania's international trade, the government will endeavor to take over ports as soon as possible, to establish an independent system of communications with other states, to achieve the freedom to handle visas, to open international air routes and other means of transport, and to take over control of the borders. [passage omitted] Since Lithuania's foreign trade balance is at present negative, it is essential to balance it by developing exports.

In the sphere of imports it is expedient first of all to encourage the replacement of imports by our own production through taxation; to decentralize imports; and to give priority to those importers who wish to import to Lithuania consumer goods and above all equipment for small and medium enterprises producing consumer goods and food products, building materials, equipment for the machine-building industry, and also capital goods which will help the development of Lithuania's export.

At the initial stage, we must have currency funds to satisfy import requirements—such as medicines and food products which are not produced in Lithuania—and power resources. The main source of acquiring these funds is income from exports, above all [word indistinct].

In the sphere of exports, priority spheres of economic activity must be defined. It must be established which Lithuanian goods, products, and services will be the first to become competitive in foreign markets. Lithuania's place in economic cooperation with foreign countries must be determined. According to Lithuania's [word indistinct], this could be production in the following branches: transportation services, international trade, tourist and recreation services, the production of precision machines and precision metal processing, the food industry using local raw materials, light industry, and the timber industry. [passage omitted]

The means of state regulation must stipulate the encouragement of exports by every means and its promotion in those countries from which Lithuania imports vitaly important kinds of products.

It will be necessary to preserve some previously established relations, that is to purchase raw materials from the east, to process them in a qualitative manner, and sell a part of the finished goods to the east and also to the west. The optimum scale of exports to the USSR should decline to 40 to 60 percent of total exports. At present, nine tenths of imports and exports are with the Soviet Union. Within the structure of exports to the Soviet Union such branches as the food industry and light industry could be dominant.

In view of the political and economic situation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, as well as their geographical situation, an important stage is the establishment of the Baltic market. Countries participating in the Baltic market are striving to coordinate their activity in the sphere of international trade and to cooperate in the search for markets to sell products, creating the best conditions for mutual trade and the investment of material resources and capital, and implementing a united customs policy. [passage omitted]

In the sphere of attracting foreign capital, priority will be given to investments in those branches were renovation with a high currency expenditure and the introduction of new technologies are essential.

The beginning of foreign investments should be coordinated with the beginning of mass privatization. On the one hand, privatization will be continued in branches where foreign investment is essential. On the other hand, foreign investment will encourage the process of privatization.

Special attention will also be paid to tripartite and multilateral projects when production in Lithuania takes place using raw material imported from the Soviet Union and making use of western technology. The encouragement of foreign business must not be limited to tax privileges. It is essential to establish a [word indistinct] system of attracting foreign capital providing for more stable [word indistinct] guarantees, the training of staff, the establishment of a social infrastrusture, the development of all kinds of communications, and the establishment of a system of effective use of economic and financial aid from abroad.

Tax privileges for foreign investments must be differentiated according to the established long-term priorities for economic branches. It is important in the sense of encouraging foreign investments basically to solve the problem as to under what conditions foreigners can acquire or rent plots of land for the development of their business.

Foreign capital investments on the scale of Lithuania will be controlled by the government. [passage indistinct] Lithuania will have a monopoly over its ports, especially bearing in mind the favorable position of the Klaipeda port both for trade with Europe and for transit transportation from the USSR. [passage indistinct]

In attracting foreign credits, it is essential to avoid unfounded debts but to give priority to the movement of foreign investments to Lithuania in the form of joint enterprises, foreign capital enterprises, and other forms of foreign capital participation, and also to the reinvestment of capital in the republic's economy limiting credits and loans whose repayment is doubtful [words indistinct].

In the formation of the state [word indistinct] policy the main principle must be the separation of official, state foreign loans and commercial loans. Official loans must be taken on behalf of the government for the replenishment of state reserves, and commercial loans [passage indistinct]. The source of currency income of the republic should be foreign tourism. I will not speak in detail about it.

The government will strive that Lithuania is represented in international economic organizations, above all in GATT, the European Reconstruction and Development Bank, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Free Trade Association, the Nordic Council, the International Currency Fund, the International Reconstruction and Development Bank, and other organizations, and enjoys [word indistinct] merits of such participation. [passage omitted]

Prunskiene Urges Maintaining Agricultural Output

LD1410062190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Kazis Ustsila]

[Text] Vilnius, 13 Oct (TASS)—"We must carry through agrarian reform, but at the same time we must maintain agricultural output," stressed Kazimiera Prunskiene, prime minister of the Republic of Lithuania, speaking here today at the second day of the Congress of Lithuanian villagers.

The head of government remarked that "food is our currency, in exchange for which we can today purchase almost everything." For this reason, she argues, it is essential to "seek out the optimal solutions by joint efforts." She called on people to study the new management methods, and advised people not to rely solely on the centralized supply system but to expand lateral direct ties, to learn to trade, and to live and work in the conditons of a market economy.

Kazimieras Motieka, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian Republic, also spoke at the congress today. He stressed that collective and state farms are "alien structures" to the Lithuanian countryside and called for support and assistance to be given to peasant holdings.

In general, the atmosphere at the congress is one of trenchant debate at the heart of which lies, above all, the problem of determining ownership of the land. Totally contradictory opinions are being put forward, but the majority of speakers advocate the "evolutionary path" of agrarian reform and suggest developing the private agricultural sector, but without "precipitate action." Harsh criticism is being levelled at parliament, the government, and particularly the infalaible omniscient reformers.

"Hasty work is grist to the devil's mill," said Father Stanislavas Dobrovolskis, senior priest in the Dotnuva parish, addressing the congress participants. He cautioned that hasty, ill-conceived decisions are fraught with the collapse of agriculture.

The congress continues its work.

Vilnius Reports Agricultural Workers Congress

LD1410061290 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] The Lithuanian Rural Workers' Congress, which lasted two days, concluded today in Vilnius.

It was attended by approximately 3,000 delegates, mostly individuals [words indistinct] engaged in farming since participation at this congress was avoided both by Lithuanian Farmers' Association and Lithuanian Agricultural Workers' Movement members.

The Lithuanian Agricultural Workers' Association was established during the congress, with a council of 157 members and a council chairman elected by an open vote—Vidmantas Velikonis, chairman of Ramygala Kolkhoz, Panevezys Rayon.

The congress approved a document on the most important principles of Lithuania's agrarian reform and approved a letter addressed to the Lithuanian legislature and government.

The congress expressed its lack of confidence in Gimantas Grakauskas, chairman of the Supreme Council's Agrarian Commission, and recommended to the Supreme Council his dismissal as commission chairman [word indistinct] Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene addressed the Lithuanian Rural Workers' Congress. She addressed the delegates as the food providers of Lithuania and the guarantors of state independence.

Kazimiera Prunskiene expressed the hope that a common understanding and cooperation will be sought with the Agricultural Workers' Association concerning all questions which trouble the agricultural workers. This is vital in seeking a final formulation of agrarian reform basis and principles, stated the prime minister.

It is very important that the rural area become marked by vitality and that a true land and wealth owner will come into being. This is the path also take in preparing the government program, observed Kazimiera Prunskiene.

Lithuanian Jan-Aug Economic Performance Outlined

PM1510093190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 90 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by Captain 2d Rank V. Gromak under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Results and Trends"]

[Text] Vilnius—In one week alone—20 to 26 September—a total of three murders, five cases of bodily harm, six rapes, 83 cases of theft of state and public property, three robberies with violence, 20 robberies, and 213 cases of theft of citizens' private property were registered in the republic; 25 bodies have been found; and there have been 37 cases of thefts of means of transport.

It has recently become very "fashionable," the newspaper EKHO LITVY stresses, to become "closely" involved in politics. In the village of Smelines in "Aukstakalnis" Kolkhoz [collective farm] in Aniksciai Rayon, A. Kaulakis and V. Jakimavicius, drunken workers from the Troskunai forestry enterprise fastened a rope around the monument to V.I. Lenin and by using a tractor toppled it. The next day, 20 tombstones were overturned at the military cemetary in Alytus.

The Lithuanian Communist Party (CPSU) Central Committee Socioeconomic Department recently disclosed the results of the work of the Lithuanian national economy in the first eight months of 1990. For instance, 29.3 percent of the republic's enterprises did not fulfill their contractual commitments and failed to deliver products and goods worth 274,323,000 rubles [R] under previously concluded contracts. The worst performance was from the Daugelai construction material association which they only fulfilled 76.8 percent of their contractual obligations, and the Alytus Refrigerator factory which fulfilled only 82.4 percent.

The situation in agriculture is no better. Thus, not a single rayon fulfilled the state order's targets for the purchase of livestock and poultry. The sale of milk decreased in 35 rayons and the sale of eggs decreased in 30 rayons. The total head of livestock as of 1 September 1990 had decreased by 4 percent compared with the same time last year, the number of pigs by 9 percent, and poultry by 3 percent.

The results are depressing and the worst thing is that the tendency toward a further growth in crisis phenomena is continuing, management of the republic's economy is worsening, and the number of goods in short supply is growing.

'Reformed' Lithuanian CP Holds News Conference

91UN0035A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 4 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent S. Balyutskiy: "A Second Split in the Offing?"]

[Text] Vilnius—This question reflected, as in a drop of water, the main thing disturbing the participants in a press conference organized by secretaries of the reformed Communist Party of Lithuania following a plenum of its Central Committee held the day before.

"I believe that an absolute majority of delegates to the coming congress will support the creation, on the basis of the independent Communist Party of Lithuania, of an alliance of social democrats consisting of the most diverse factions. Nothing terrible will happen if a faction of Communists is also represented," G. Kirkilas, acting secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee, told journalists.

The results of a poll of members of the reformed Communist Party of Lithuania, however, testify that although it did reveal the desire of a majority to convene a congress as quickly as possible and change the party's name, it might not be absolute. And this does not rule out the possibility that the congress, planned as extraordinary and special, could become another "disunifying" congress.

"Indeed, a second split in the Communist Party of Lithuania is perfectly realistic," Yu. Paletsksis, secretary of the Central Committee, agreed. "And this is an entirely normal occurrence. Our party—and it has a membership of over 40,000 currently—is too big for a proper parliamentary party."

So should yet another political organization of a social democratic persuasion be created in this case? Would it not be better uniting with the Social Democratic Party which already exists? As Yu. Paletskis told me, such a desire is emerging, although social democrats will hardly "bite" at this.

No, the unification of former Communists and present social democrats is not to be looked for any time soon. Nor for that matter is a rapprochement of the independent Communist Party of Lithuania and the Communist Party of Lithuania (CPSU). V. Berezov, secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania Central Committee, was unable at this news conference to desist for the umpteenth time from recalling the "mortal sins" of the latter before "independent Lithuania," as though he were unfamiliar with the recently adopted Communist Party of Lithuania (CPSU) Program which expresses full support for the process of restoration of the republic's sovereignty within the framework of a renewed union.

But is now the time to be dividing things up into "yours" and "ours?" It is an understanding of the complexity of the situation that should today be the gauge against which each political step should be measured. Will the coming—and most likely last—Communist Party of Lithuania congress be measured in this way? I would like to believe so.

Lithuanian Workers End Strike Moratorium

LD1510053290 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] The Lithuanian Workers' Association has terminated its strike moratorium.

The state newspaper LIETUVOS AIDAS carries a declaration by the Coordinating Council of the Lithuanian Workers' Association, in which a position is taken against the possible sale of state property to the nomenklatura and to speculators—that is to those who in the course of 50 years, using their service status and the loopholes found in Soviet laws, have accumulated extensive holdings. By this means the efforts to deceive and rob the average workers are expanded once again is noted in the statement.

Last year the Lithuanian Workers' Association declared a one-year strike moratorium. Currently, in demanding that state property be first returned to its former owners and later to other Lithuanian people who have participated in its restoration in the form of shares and compensatory checks, it feels that abstinence from strikes is nonproductive, and tasks the Workers' Association Secretariat with deciding the question of responsibility for initiating strikes.

Lithuania Opens Border Checkpoint With Poland

LD1410124790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Lithuania has opened its first checkpoint on the border with Poland. It was set up at the initiative of the department for the protection of the area. The purpose of the checkpoint is primarily to protect the economic interests of Lithuania and to monitor the way the government decisions on the system for the export and transportation of goods from the republic are implemented.

Latvia Declines Attendance at Moscow Conference

LD1310215290 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2000 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Latvian Supreme Council Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs is not taking part in the conference convened today in Moscow for republic supreme soviet chairmen. According to Dainis Ivans, Latvian Supreme Council deputy chairman, "We are prepared to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union as equal partners at any moment. However, participation in this type of conference would be tantamount to our meddling in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union."

Latvia's Rubiks Attends Rally in Riga

LD1310195290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The memory of all those who 46 years ago liberated Latvia and its capital from the Hitlerite invaders was honored today by the participants in a crowded meeting held in Riga. The meeting was held at the memorial to the soldier-liberators which overlooks the left bank of the Daugava. Those present spoke about the last war and the need for civil peace today, about mass graves and desecrated gravestones. They remembered dead heroes whose names are gradually disappearing from the names of streets and the exhibition cases of school museums. [passage omitted]

The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution condemning attempts to excise the war from the pages of history. They called on everybody to turn up at the demonstration on 7 November and protested the dropping of this holiday in Latvia. In an appeal addressed to the Soviet leadership, they noted the danger posed by political forces which, in defiance of generally recognized international principles, proclaim and practice the supremacy of the indigenous population's interests over human rights. Those who liberated the republic from fascist invaders are also threatened with withdrawal of Latvian citizenship, the document says.

Rubiks, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a greeting to the frontline veterans. Later in the day flowers were laid at the communal cemetery.

Estonia's Savisaar, Meri Visit United States

Bush Receives Leaders

LD1410203690 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1000 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] President Bush met with Estonian Prime Minister Savisaar and Foreign Affairs Minister Meri at the White House. This is not the first meeting during the past three months between Baltic States representatives and the President of the United States.

At this meeting also, as I mentioned, [words indistinct] the question of participation by the Baltic States in the Helsinki process was discussed.

Following the meeting, Edgar Savisaar told journalists: "It is only a question of time before the Baltic republics have their representatives at the European Security and Cooperation Conference."

"Although decisions are adopted within the Helsinki process on principles of consensus," emphasized Savisaar, "our recent contacts with the northern states and the East European countries allow the assumption that participation by the Baltics at the highest level conference in Paris is regarded only as necessary." [passage omitted]

Fitzwater Remarks Reported

LD1310092590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin]

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct (TASS)—President Bush today received in the White House, Edgar Savisaar, chairman of the Estonian Government, and Lennard Meri, its foreign minister, who are in Washington on a private visit. As was reported by Marlin Fitzwater, the U.S. President's press secretary, the meeting lasted about 40 minutes.

"The President," Fitzwater said, "once again confirmed U.S. support for Baltic self-determination and for peaceful and constructive talks with Moscow." According to Fitzwater, the main subject of discussion was the present situation in Estonia. Edgar Savisaar, he said, informed the President about the situation in Estonia.

Replying at a White House briefing to a question about the administration's position with regard to the possibility of the participation of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia in the Helsinki process, in the CSCE process, Fitzwater stated that the United States of America "supports the status of observers" for Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia in the CSCE. "Our position", he continued, "is that until they obtain independence we cannot support their full membership in the CSCE."

Trip by Estonian Deputies Called 'Provocation'

LD1210200690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia—A group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia were given a sharp telling off at home when they returned from Moscow.

The trip of representatives of the Russian-speaking faction to the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet session and the speech by one of them, Lebedev, from the tribune of the Russian legislature has been assessed by the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium as a political provocation and an action supposedly aimed at blocking the process for establishing goodneighborly, equal, and contractual relations between the Republic and regions of the USSR.

In a special statement, the Presidium condemned the position of the Russian-speaking deputies regarding the measures planned in Estonia to defend the economic independence of the Republic which was put forward to the Russian legislators.

In connection with this, the association of deputies of the Estonian parliament for equal rights, Viurmaa, Sodruzhestvo [community], and the Communist faction sent a protest to the Supreme Soviet of the Republic.

The desire to present the consultations in Moscow as an attempt to hold talks at an intergovernmental level without leave is a most flagrant and deliberate distortion of the facts deluding the public of the Republic and of other countries, the authors of the protest stated.

Over the past two years, attempts have been made in the Republic to do if not everything then a great deal to prevent almost half of the inhabitants of Estonia from taking part in political life, to deprive them of political and civil rights, the document says.

We sincerely are striving to prevent the exacerbation of events and interethnic clashes, representatives of the Russian-speaking faction write. We warn that they are a reality. However, the Supreme Soviet Presidium assesses these warnings as a provocation.

Estonian Commission Probes Party Building Finding

LD1310032690 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Albert Maloveriyan]

[Text] Tallinn October 12 TASS—An architectural complex of the former Political Education House belonging to the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has been proclaimed property of the republic that should be turned over to the republican government office. This decision was taken by the commission which examined sources of financing the construction of the Political Education House and other buildings belonging to the Soviet and Estonian Communist Parties.

According to the government press service, resources from the Estonian budget and the foreign currency fund were widely used for the construction of Central Committee buildings, numerous buildings of city and district party committees and other facilities. This is why statements to the effect that they were all built with the money of the party are at variance with the real situation.

A special governmental commission has been set up to decide what to do with the party property. A draft resolution has been prepared on defining a legal regime of the property of the Soviet Communist Party and the

Estonian Communist Party on territory of the Estonian republic, which is planned to be submitted to the Estonian Supreme Soviet.

RSFSR

Coverage of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Proceedings

12 October Session Reported

LD1210203890

[Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 12 October carries the 30-minute "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, RSFSR, Supreme Soviet Diary" program, comprising recorded higlights of the 12 October session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin in Moscow.

Correspondent Ozirina reports that the plenary sitting is chaired by RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin. Video shows Yeltsin and other deputies seated in the hall. Deputy Rumyantsev speaks at the rostrum on the draft on the new RSFSR constitution. Two versions of state power were presented to the deputies. A deputy takes the rostrum and presents the so-called "open" version.

At 1918 GMT, RSFSR People's Deputy Baburin takes the floor and calls for amendments in the constitution. Then RSFSR People's Deputy Slobodkin speaks at the rostrum and accuses those who have prepared the draft constitution of trying to delude the people. Slobodkin asks the deputies if they want a return to capitalism. Deputy Obolenskiy takes the floor and says that the question of property is the most important in the constitution and he speaks of its various forms. Deputy Kuznetsov speaks next from the rostrum. He says the constitution should be a mechanism for protecting the individual. Deputy Shakray then addresses the sitting, saying that the text of the constitution which has been presented needs working on.

At 1934 GMT RSFSR Vice President Ruslan Khasbulatov addresses the deputies. He speaks of the percentage of representatives of small peoples in the Russian Supreme Soviet in comparison to their percentage of the Russian population as a whole and of how the constitution concerns them.

From his seat as chairman, Yeltsin addresses the deputies. He says that one should not give way to personal feelings in such an important matter as discussion of the new constitution and that all deputies have the right to express their own views. He summarizes what has been said by the deputies. Yeltsin suggests that both versions of the draft constitution be made public and be thrown open for nationwide discussion.

The program ends at 1940 GMT.

Constitutional Draft Outlined

LD1210173390 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksyonov, Yuriy Kozmin, and Pavel Ostrov]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS—The Russian Federation's draft constitution was submitted for discussion to the Russian Constitutional Commission today. The commission was formed on the decision of the first congress of the Russian Federation's people's deputies last summer. Secretary of the Constitutional Commission Oleg Rumyantsev presented the draft.

In the document, the Russian Federation is described as a "sovereign, democratic, rule-of-law state in which peoples have historically been united." Russia's multiethnic populace is the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of state authority in Russia.

The constitution comprises human rights. Distinct from the previous constitutions of Russia, the document includes a special section guaranteeing human rights.

The draft envisages separating legislative, executive and judiciary power. Property can belong to individuals, associations and the state. The state regulates economic activity. Main regulators of the economy include the market, free economic enterprise and competition.

The working group submitted alternative versions of separate sections to the commission's consideration. There are two variants of the section on "state authority." Both envisage introducing an executive presidency in Russia. The first variant would make the presidency head of state, the second would extend the post to include head of government.

It is suggested that the parliament be called the "state duma."

Members of the commission are divided over the draft law. Some believe the document "buries the soviet system." Others note the constitution's progressive character. The draft law was adopted on a provisional basis by an overwhelming majority of votes after a stormy debate. After it is refined, it is to be dicussed at the congress of Russian people's deputies, to be held in November, and then will be put to a nationwide referendum.

Soviet-Executive Ties Discussed

LD1310230690

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1956 GMT on 10 October carries the 47-minute "RSFSR Supreme Soviet Diary" program comprising recorded highlights of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in Moscow on 10 October.

During this session, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet discusses relations between soviets and executive bodies.

The studio announcer introduces the debate on this subject as follows: "Having approved the order of business and the items on the agenda, deputies actively got down to a discussion of a draft law on relations between soviets of people's deputies and the executive bodies during implementation of the economic reform. The debate on this session began at yesterday evening's session [9 October].

"A detailed, and one can say scrupulous study of every paragraph and every amendment, and the article-by-article approval of the draft, continued until the lunchbreak today."

An indistinctly-named deputy then suggests that "before the point that deals with the presidiums, the following paragraph be inserted. The process of holding sessions of local soviets of people's deputies be regulated, naturally, for the period mentioned in the law. It should be stipulated that in the period defined in the present law, kray, oblast, town, and rayon soviets should hold no more than two routine sessions per annum lasting no more than seven days each. Extraordinary (emergency) [parenthesis specified by speaker] sessions can be held by agreement with a higher soviet, and so on, continuing with the text. We have to give them a chance to get down to work—the executive committees, the presidiums, and the soviets, too."

Konstantinov from Leningrad says the first part of Article 4—which says "On instructions from the soviets of people's deputies, their presidiums can implement...."—does not add anything new as that is the situation at present. As for the second part on the "intervention of presidiums," it does add something new, but it "adds so much and in such a drastic way" that it should also be droppped. He calls for the whole of Article 4 to be omitted.

Deputy Baburin then says: "Esteemed comades, we should probably not agree with the esteemed Deputy Konstantinov as far as the interpretation of the first part is concerned because in this interpretation we are extending to the state and its bodies a principle that can only be extended to the citizen, the principle that everything is not forbidden by law is allowed. The Presidium can in no circumstance carry out functions not directly envisaged in the law, and today—the deputies have spoken of this more than once indeed—the legal situation of the Presidium is very vague and it has in practice no rights to adopt decisions apart from organizational ones. If we remove this article we shall leave this vagueness."

Khasbulatov says: "Comrade Konstantinov does have a constructive element. For example, I immediately realized that we must remove these words: 'On instructions from the soviets of people's deputies, their' and start: 'The Presidiums in the period between sessions....' and so on."

Baburin replies: "Absolutely not, Ruslan Imranovich. The most important thing here is that the Presidiums have the right to do this only on instruction, only the direct instruction of the soviet."

Khasbulatov says: "No, I am considering it by analogy. Deputies keep asking: What does the presidium of the Supreme Soviet do? They are demanding (?accountability). That is completely just, completely just. For in the period between our sessions, the Presidium should indeed be doing active work, right? If the Presidium does not do anything, you will say with great insistence in the end: Why are you not working? So perhaps I am wrong—I consider by analogy that between sessions the Presidium should also work actively, [word indistinct] the powers they should fulfil."

Baburin says: "Ruslan Imranovich, I hope the Supreme Soviet Presidium will not carry out the duties of the Supreme Soviet in the period between sessions."

Khasbulatov replies: "Of course not. We are [words indistinct] right? And you know, all the decisions—that is just what we are talking about."

Deputy Yeromin of Constituency 460 then says: "Ruslan Imranovich, esteemed deputies. Of course the fourth point is in accordance with the powers defined for the presidiums between the sessions. The first part contradicts the second part. Listen: The presidiums, in accordance with the existing Constitution, are invested with the same rights, one could say they act in parallel and are subject only to the soviet. Both presidiums and executive committees. That is to say, when the soviet is not in session we need to carry out mostly an executive power, but the presidiums have not been invested with executive power; and if we write in the first part only that the presidiums carry out on the instruction of the soviet, its functions and powers, including its executive ones, and in the second part we write that the presidiums must not interfere in the affairs of the executive committees, we get something absurd. So in this connection I would like to propose that we do need to write this in the first part, it seems to me, but we need to add: Their presidiums and their executive committees which have been formed by the soviets." He then explains that this should be put after the words "On instructions from the soviets of people's deputies" in the first part.

Khasbulatov summarizes the alternatives that have been put forward and proposes a vote. An unidentified deputy makes a proposal about the ordering of the vote, and about a new form of wording: "This wording of Article 4 Part 1 is the best one; we must not remove the words 'on instructions'. Only the session can empower the Presidium to carry out defined rights [kompetentsia]."

Khasbulatov calls for a vote on dropping article four part one.

The results are: 17 for, 85 against, 4 abstentions.

They go on to discuss amendments to the wording of Article 4 Part 1. There have been no written amendments. They pass on to discussion of Article 5. Among the issues raised in the discussion are the status of laws of the autonomous republics; and the status of deputies at various levels and how they can be obliged to carry out their duties according to the law, given their immunity.

At 2012 GMT, a deputy from Kabardino-Balkariya asks who was behind the document that has been under discussion for three days and which no one can understand. Khasbulatov says it was done by the Central Planning Group on Economic Reform which contains members of the Presidium, government, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the chamber, chairmen of committees, and a large number of government persons—about 30 people in all. It is chaired by Khasbulatov.

At 2015 GMT he proposes a vote on the law as a whole. The results are: Soviet of the Republic: 104 for, 3 against, 1 abstentions; Soviet of Nationalities: 67 for, 5 against, 5 abstentions.

Khasbulatov, speaking for himself, says that he considers that by adopting this law, the Supreme Soviet has shown itself truly the Supreme Soviet of the Russian state.

Polish Foreign Minister Confers With Silayev

LD1210182190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS diplomatic correspondent Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS)—Krzysztof Skubiszewski, foreign minister of the Republic of Poland, who is on an official visit here, today had a one-to-one meeting with Ivan Silayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. Later the Polish minister had talks with members of the Russian cabinet.

Nikolay Malyshev, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and head of the the Russian delegation to the talks, briefed the Polish visitor on the content of the republic's program for transition to the market. He stressed that the historical ties between Russia and Poland should not be sundered, rather they should be set in a "new economic framework."

For his part, Krzysztof Skubiszewski said Poland has an interest in cooperation with Russia in all possible areas. He did not rule out the possibility of a Russian cultural center being opened in Warsaw.

On the question of the meeting held earlier with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Polish minister said the question of supplies of petroleum products and gas to Poland occupied a substantial part of the discussions. In talks with Eduard Shevardnadze the previous day, there had been a wide-ranging discussion of European problems, and a constant dialogue is maintained between the Soviet Union and Poland on this aspect of international political affairs.

Tomorrow morning the Polish minister leaves Moscow for Kiev. He has been invited there by the Ukraine Government.

Inflation Threatens 500 Days Program Adoption

PM1510083190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 90 Morning Edition pp 1,2

[Report by I. Demchenko: "It Appears That the '500-Day' Countdown May Not Even Start. At the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 9 October the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet session discussed the possibility of implementing the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program.

The problem is that the economic decisions and legislative acts adopted recently, since the program was submitted to the parliaments of the republics and of the Union, have called into question the implementation of a program whose first and extremely crucial stage provided for the stabilization of the money supply and the country's financial system. A report to the deputies by Russian Prime Minister I. Silayev listed the false moves which have unforeseen consequences. They include increasing purchase prices for agricultural products and wholesale prices, adoption of social program pledges which are excessive and unrealistic in present circumstances, and much else. Nor did the Russian government head absolve his own cabinet of responsibility for the errors.

As a result of all these ill-considered actions, inflation has received another mighty boost. According to the creators of the "500 days" program, stabilization of the financial situation in the country is now practically impossible. Money will rapidly lose its value and the introduction of pension security in accordance with the new legislation will not improve the pensioners' position, but could in fact make it worse: The extra will not compensate for the devaluation of the main part of the pension.

One would expect the increase in purchase prices, and the cranking up—on agreement between supplier and consumer—of wholesale prices to a level determined by the profitability limit, to be followed by an immediate increase in retail prices as was envisaged in fact by the Union government's program which says: "The government considers it necessary to introduce on 1 January 1991 new wholesale prices as well as coefficients for them, and confirms its decision to introduce new purchase prices." Further on it says: "The new wholesale prices have been issued to all enterprises and organizations. The process of assimilating these prices is under way and they are being used in the elaboration of the plan for 1991." How the results of this "assimilation" are affecting retail prices IZVESTIYA readers, for example, can judge from the cost of subscription for next year. But these prices are not contract prices as yet: In a year's time no one will be able to prevent our paper suppliers from setting even higher prices. Subscribers' problems will increase accordingly.

One could cite many other specific and general examples illustrating that recent actions effectively mean the start of the implementation of the Union government's program. The report prepared by the Russian Government and subsequent speeches by deputies were clear and detailed enough on this point. However I. Silayev responded to urgent calls for him to expound his cabinet's plan of action in the altered situation by insisting that people wait until 15 October, when the Union parliament is to return to the "program" question. Moreover, he made the statement that Russia would start the "500 days" countdown on 1 November.

Obviously the disparity between the analysis and the conclusion drawn from it should be put down to the state we are in as a result of the total and rather unexpected collapse of all the hopes the Russian leadership was pinning on the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program, which has just passed serious foreign scrutiny.

In my view, the same reasons explain the Russian parliament's adoption of the appeal "To the Citizens of Russia," which states that unless the republic gets backing it will start the economic reform independently on 1 November. An understandable impulse that will no doubt arouse sympathy. But one can scarcely expect republics that are bereft of real financial structures and are unable to conduct an independent financial policy to be able to resist the will of the center. In fact Russia itself, for those very same reasons, cannot implement the "500 days" program alone—it is also condemned to participate in the measures that will be implemented by Union organs. For that very reason the Shatalin-Yavlinskiy program was conceived and devised as a Union, not republic program.

At IZVESTIYA's request one of the authors of the "500 days" program, RSFSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman G. Yavlinskiy commented on the situation:

"The money supply stabilization plan and strengthening of the ruble were essential to make the conditions for entry into the market as normal as possible. We envisaged special mechanisms to halt the rise in prices which had already been sparked off by the decision to increase grain purchase prices. This decision, in fact, was the first element in the inflationary spiral while failing to achieve its immediate goal, as is very convincingly demonstrated by the results of this year's harvest camapign. So much for the effectiveness of administrative price rices. If there is nothing to buy with money, it cannot be an incentive.

"The actual result of the increase in grain purchase prices was an increase in mixed feed prices. The cost of meat rose. At the same time, it was announced that in a few months there would also be a centralized increase in purchase prices for meat and all agricultural products. Supplies began to stutter: Producers were waiting for the new prices. At that moment, there was a precipitate increase of approximately 50 percent in meat purchase prices in Russia, under pressure from the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food, without consulting members of the government. After that, efforts to curb prices were practically hopeless. Price rises are already affecting retail prices in many areas, in particular meals in workers' dining rooms have become more expensive.

"It can be said that a centralized reform of purchase prices had begun. This was immediately followed at the all-Union level, before the program for the transition to the market was chosen, by a decision to make extensive use of contract wholesale prices between suppliers and consumers on the basis of new price lists devised by the USSR State Committee on Prices. This limits the permitted level of profitability. One assumes that prices of products will first increase in line with the new wholesale prices and then will be fixed at the level of the profitability limit. They will not be flexible and mobile—merely very high.

"Inflation processes will then go up and up. The stabilization plan set out in the '500 days' program and designed to guarantee a certain living standard and stable prices for a minimum—approximately 150 items—list of goods and services which we use daily is no longer feasible. These prices can no longer be curbed. I want to stress that the difficult times that lie ahead will be a direct consequence of the decisions made in accordance with the Union government's draft program."

Law on Soviets, Executive Organs Published

PM1210121190 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

["Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Law on the Relationship Between Soviets of People's Deputies and Executive Organs During the Period of the Economic Reform's Implementation"]

[Text] The RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet, confirming its desire to stabilize the sociopolitical situation, strengthen legality and law and order, and develop democracy, stresses the need to normalize the functioning of the system of RSFSR organs of state power and government.

In order to effectively carry out the economic reform and eliminate duplication in the adoption and implementation of decisions, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. The RSFSR Constitution and RSFSR laws are binding on state and public organs, officials, and citizens throughout the territory of the RSFSR.

The constitutions and laws of republics in the RSFSR are binding on all state and public organs, officials, and citizens on the territories of the relevant republics.

If during the period of the economic reform's implementation, a republic's law diverges from an RSFSR law, then the RSFSR law operates until a different provision is made by the Federative Treaty. The supreme organ of state power of a republic in the RSFSR is entitled to propose that the Congress of RSFSR People's Deputies or the RSFSR Supreme Soviet review RSFSR legislation that contradicts republican legislation. An appeal to the Congress of RSFSR People's Deputies or the RSFSR Supreme Soviet does not suspend the operation of an RSFSR legislative act.

Article 2. The norms of legislative and other acts of the USSR apply to RSFSR terrritory unless they contradict the Declaration of RSFSR State Sovereignty and other RSFSR legislative acts.

Article 3. Kray, oblast, autonomous oblasts, autonomous okrugs, rayon, city, city rayon, settlement, and rural soviets of people's deputies and their executive organs, when tackling questions arising in relations between soviets of people's deputies and executive committees at various levels during the period of the economic reform's implementation, will be guided by the principles of binding decisions and accountability enshrined in the RSFSR Constitution and RSFSR laws.

The decisions of superior soviets of people's deputies and their executive organs, adopted within the limits of their jurisdiction, are binding on inferior soviets of people's deputies and their executive organs. The jurisdiction of local soviets of people's deputies, until such time as the RSFSR law on local self-government is adopted, is determined by RSFSR laws and also by agreements between soviets of people's deputies at different levels. Decisions by local organs of state power and management that conflict with current legislation can be revoked in accordance with the procedure envisaged by Articles 143 and 149 of the RSFSR Constitution.

Article 4. Soviet presidiums are entitled between sessions, on instructions by the soviets of people's deputies, to exercise the powers of soviets of people's deputies except for matters under the exclusive jurisdiction of soviets of people's deputies.

The presidiums of soviets of people's deputies are not allowed to interfere in the operational activities of executive committees.

Article 5. Any deliberate nonimplementation of legislative acts of the RSFSR and of republics in the RSFSR by officials, which does not constitute a crime, will attract an administrative penalty in the form of a fine ranging between 500 and 10,000 rubles, judicially imposed. Administrative proceedings are instituted by means of a prosecutor's resolution on his own initiative or on the initiative of an RSFSR people's deputy or a people's deputy of a local soviet of people's deputies, and the case will be examined by the courts within 15 days.

[Signed] B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

[Dated] Moscow, RSFSR House of Soviets, 10 October 1990.

Resolution on Implementation

PM1210212990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

["Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Resolution On Bringing Into Effect the RSFSR Law 'On the Relationship Between Soviets and Executive Organs During the Period of the Economic Reform's Implementation'"]

[Text] The RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To bring into effect the RSFSR Law "On the Relationship Between Soviets and Executive Organs During the Period of the Economic Reform's Implementation" as of its adoption.

2. To suspend on RSFSR territory the effect of Part 2, Paragraph 3, Article 6 of the USSR Law "On the General Principles of Self-Government and Local Economy in the USSR" and propose that the USSR Supreme Soviet revoke it.

3. That the Supreme Soviets of republics in the RSFSR, local soviets of people's deputies, and their executive organs should eliminate from their work practice any unlawful interference in the economic activities of enterprises, associations and organizations. In order to stabilize economic relations as quickly as possible, soviets of people's deputies and their executiuve organs are to build their relationship with enterprises, associations, and organizations on the basis of existing legislation and on the contracts they conclude.

4. People's deputies of soviets at all levels, when monitoring the implementation of laws, have no right to interfere in the examination of specific cases by the courts.

[Signed] B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

[Dated] Moscow, RSFSR House of Soviets, 10 October 1990.

Moscow Militia Participate in Law, Order Sweep

LD1410095790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Over 19,000 Moscow militia took part in Operation Law and Order. It was held in the capital over the past 24 hours.

According to data of the Moscow City Executive Committee Main Directorate of Internal Affairs press service, in the course of this event just under 8,000 law breakers, including the fourth participant of the attack on the 20th Taxi Park, were detained on the streets of Moscow. Moreover, over 24 hours 518 hardened drunkards and 23 drug addicts were registered, 14 moonshine brewing devices were confiscated, and official warnings were given to 165 spongers. But as far as I know that term will soon disappear, at least officially, from our vocabulary.

Military Parade Deemed 'Inadvisable' in Leningrad

PM1210200990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 3

[INTERFAX report: "Concerning the 7 November Celebrations in Leningrad"]

[Text] The Leningrad City Soviet Commission on the Activities of Public and Sociopolitical Organizations has proposed that the City Soviet should deem it inadvisable to hold a military parade in Leningrad 7 November. It has also recommended that the City Soviet ask the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet to petition the USSR President to abolish military parades and the involvement [privlecheniye] of servicemen to ensure order in RSFSR cities. The commission members consider that the Leningrad CPSU Obkom [oblast committee], the Oblast Council of Trade Unions, the Komsomol [Communist Youth League] obkom, and the War and Labor Veterans' Council, who have applied to hold a demonstration in the city 7 November, should be allowed to have a procession in Palace Square that day. The commission has also suggested that the "Democratic Union" and other public political organizations in the city should be allowed to hold a demonstration and rally in the city. At the same time, the commission has proposed that the Leningrad City Soviet should appeal to citizens to use 7 November not to participate in mass actions but to carry out work that is needed to prepare buildings for the winter.

Kronstadt Claims Ownership of Waters, Property

LD1210174190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] A session of the Kronstadt Soviet of People's Deputies has declared as its own property the waters within the limits of the Kronstadt Naval Base and the forts and defensive installations erected by Peter I.

Thereby affirming its sovereignty, Kronstadt has reminded the Leningrad Soviet that it is subordinate to it only territorially and has a special status among other rayons in the city on the Neva.

The leaders of the Kronstadt Soviet explained the extension of jurisdiction on the fort by the need to rectify the financial situation of the old fortress. And so the idea was born of earning money by organizing jointly with foreign firms tourist centers in the old fortresses, entertainment facilities, and even shipyards for building yachts.

The mutinous decision of the Kronstadters has given rise to displeasure in the Leningrad Soviet and their actions have been called illegal. However, the essence of the conflict lies first of all in the fact that relations between the higher and lower soviets have not yet been legally formulated and the questions of the demarcation of ownership and the competence of the bodies of state power have not been resolved.

Gidaspov Comments on CPSU Economic Plans

LD1310232990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1920 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Report on interview with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Boris Gidaspov and CPSU Central Committee Member Vladimir Kalashnikov by correspondent Matvey Frolov; place and date not given]

[Text] [Frolov] The next stage of the oblast conference of the Leningrad CPSU party organization opened today. The results of the last plenum and the present situation were discussed.

This is what was said by Boris Veniaminovich Gidaspov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party organization, in an interview for Mayak:

[Begin recording][Gidaspov] We intend to discuss the issues of the transition to the market under conditions in Leningrad. This is not an empty issue to us. We have our own certain, specific, conditions in this city. There are very specific conditions in Leningrad in regard to ecnomic development. The existence of a unitarian state for 73 years has had a profound influence on Leningrad, on the structure of its industry, on the structure of its agriculture, and on city household economy. These problems must be discussed.

There is a large group of defense enterprises in Leningrad. The problem of conversion—switching to consumer production—is a very serious problem to us. Besides, the decision of the Leningrad city, and now also the oblast soviets of people's deputies, on zones of intensive enterprise initiative and on zones of free enterprise initiative, will inevitably have their effect on this entire problem and on all of our processes of resolving this problem.

Issues of the transition to a market economy were the main problems discussed at the plenum. They were issues of lively discussion with, I would say, polar opinions.

Well, the prevailing atmosphere is that indeed we should have elements of a market economy, and that this will help our country get out of the grip of the economic vice in which we have been caught.

As for the concrete program transition, the level of privatization, the level of private property appearing, this has been at present set aside because, and this is my personal opinion, it will not be theoretical decisions that decide everything but the practical implementation of the issue. As a rule, the practical implementation of the issue brings in such most serious corrections. [end recording]

[Frolov] The conversation about the results of the Central Committee plenum and today's conference of the Leningrad CPSU organization was continued by Vladimir Valerianovich Kalashnikov, member of the

CPSU Central Committee and head of a faculty at the Ulyanov-Lenin Electro-Technical Institute.

[Begin recording][Kalashnikov] If you ask about the position taken by the Leningrad members of the Central Committee at the plenum, I can say that we expressed opposition to compulsory privatization of public sector assets. We expressed opposition to privatization methods which allow underground millionaires who have plundered the people's money to buy up, for what amounts to next to nothing in current circumstances, the main means of production created by many generations of Soviet people. We said that all the main questions connected with the switch to a market economy, above all the question of land, should be decided at a nationwide referendum. Land is a crucial question. The answer to this question will decide where we go from here. We can head for market socialism, or we can embark on the path of capitalist development. Naturally, the second path is unacceptable for a party of Communists. [end recording]

Leningrad Party Discusses Stabilizing Economy

LD1410045390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] At today's conference of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU organization, the suggestion was made that all parties, democratic movements, and organizations in the region should hold discussions before 1 January to map out ways of setting up a broad coalition to stabilize the political and economic situation and to achieve civic accord.

Communist deputies in the Leningrad city and oblast soviets are to be approached on setting up a Communist Party faction.

The conference decided to hold a scientific discussion on the contemporary concept of socialism and to draft a Leningrad version of the CPSU's new draft program.

A party radio and television company and a party information agency will be organized.

Gidaspov, a CPSU Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the party obkom, delivered a report.

New Leningrad Radio Broadcasting Begins 15 Oct

LD1510090590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] A new chapter starts in the history of Leningrad radio today. The city begins receiving 19 hours of broadcasting daily on its own radio channel. The number of information programs is to be increased; radio time is being allocated for elderly residents, young people, women, and children; and radio days are to be devoted to specific topics. The use of laser compact discs will help to improve the quality of radio broadcasting. Those Leningraders who have three-program radio sets will continue to be able to listen to the first program of the All-Union radio and Mayak.

Kovrov Soviet Appeals to Gorbachev, Yeltsin

LD1410125390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] The town soviet of people's deputies of Kovrov, Vladimir Oblast, has sent an open letter to USSR President Gorbachev and Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Chairman Yeltsin. The message from the deputies says that the inhabitants of that major industrial center are deprived of even the most elemental social provisions, consumption of which is far below that in the republic as a whole. Other towns are obtaining the necessary goods through barter deals, but Kovrov cannot even do this as it has become a hostage to the military-industrial complex. The town soviet sees the way out in either municipalizing enterprises of the Ministry of the Defense Industry with their guaranteed stae orders or in redistributing all enterprise taxation in such a way that at least 75 percent remains in the local budget, including taxation of hard currency income.

Tatar Party Seeks Reconstituted Statehood

LD1410050190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—A presentation of the All-Union Tatar People's Democratic Party "Vatan"—which means "Fatherland" in English—took place in Moscow today. The new public organization has set as its aim the "reconstitution of Tatar statehood", irrespective of whether this should be within the framework of the USSR or outside of it, on territories of the Astrakhan, Kazan, and Siberian Khanates, which existed several centuries ago.

Members of the party consider that these lands were "occupied in the sixteenth century by the Russian state" and are to the present day "under occupation". "Vatan" considers the juridicial basis for its aspirations to be the 1960 declaration by the UN General Assembly "On Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." Members of the party do not propose to build the state—a democratic republic—on a national but on a territorial basis. "Vatan" favors equal rights on ownership. Proclaiming the priority of common human values, it favors universal and national equality of rights.

Radioactive Pollution Reported in South Urals

LD1310185490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0725 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Excerpt] There is a critical radiological situation in the southern Urals connected with the activity of the Mayak production association—our namesake—which produces plutonium. There has been a discharge of liquid radioactive waste into the river Techa, the 1957 accident, the 1967 pollution, and as a result of this there has been scouring of sediment from the banks of the radioactive lake—all of this was known only by the official services. The situation in the oblast was a secret, although documents confirming its sorry state did exist. The seal of secrecy was removed from them on 1 July this year. On 5 October USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Pinyagin told parliament about the situation in Chelyabinsk Oblast. The public has not remained aloof. An independent radiological center has been set up in Chelyabinsk. Its organizer Elvira Ivanovna Paritskaya told our correspondent Yelena Mashkova about the results of an expedition along the river Techa. [passage omitted]

Two Commercial Video Centers Serve Chita

LD1210165290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Chita is now being served not only by the two central television stations and independent local television, but also by two commercial video centers; Antenna and Spektr. At the moment, anyone can tune in to these two stations. From next year onwards, only subscribers will be able to do this, after receiving a special decoding device. There is plenty of demand for the new programs, although reaction in general is mixed. Asked to describe his programs, A.N. Tarasov, general director of the Spektr association, says: "Well basically, of course, entertainment programs as we promised, but we did not forget and will not forget about social issues." Spektr, which also has an interest in 14 "leisure and production enterprises," is currently putting the finishing touches to a new broadcasting studio. S.Ya. Ioffe, editor in chief of Antenna, says that the existence of a rival prompts the organization to greater efforts.

Perm Oblast Okrug Declares Sovereignty

LD1310161590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] A sovereignty declaration has been adopted at an extraordinary session of the Komim-Permyatskiy okrug soviet of people's deputies. Proceeding on the basis of the declaration, this autonomous okrug, which is in Perm oblast, renounces that status and proclaims the state sovereignty of an autonomous oblast with direct subordination to the center.

Western Republics

Belorussian Legislature Approves Economic Program

LD1410053790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] The Belorussian legislature has approved the basic provisions of the program and proposals of the government on the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic's transition to a market economy from 1 November. The document was adopted by a roll call vote. The republic's Council of Ministers was instructed to redraft certain articles of the republican program, taking into account all proposals and remarks received. It was decided to turn to the supreme soviets of all republics with the proposal to create immediately an interlegislative commission to develop a single set of rules for conduct within the borders of a general economic area.

Reportage on Gagauz, Dnestr Sovereignty Declarartions

Gorbachev Issues Appeal

LD1210164790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Appeal to Moldova from USSR President M.S. Gorbachev—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed citizens of Moldova [Moldavia], I am appealing to you at a difficult time for the republic. The situation has become extremely exacerbated. It requires restraint and particular responsibility. Interethnic division, and even more so confrontation, is ruinous for society. The integrity of Moldova is under threat. Such a development of events arouses alarm and concern. Of course, many problems have accumulated in such a subtle and delicate area as interethnic relations, but they can be resolved fruitfully only by the path of the law, by preserving the integrity of the republic, by seeking out agreement and mutually acceptable decisions and by respecting the equal rights and liberties of the individual. The renewed Union of sovereign states can reliably guarantee this. I am certain that such a Union accords with the basic interests of the people of Moldova.

In this time of great change, I appeal to the hardworking people of the republic, and to deputies of all ranks, to realize their historic responsibility for the fate of the people, to listen to the voice of reason and common sense, to overcome with dignity the difficulties which arise. The main thing today is to immediately begin a dialogue among all interested sides, to conduct it patiently and persistently to ensure that agreement is reached based on mutual respect and sensible compromises.

I express the hope that my appeal will meet with the support of the citizens of the Moldova Soviet Socialist Republic and that mutual understanding, peace, and state accord will triumph on Moldavian territory.

Moldavia Tries To Stop Elections

LD1210184390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1317 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by MOLDOVA-PRES-TASS correspondents Anatoliy Golya and Aleksandr Tanas]

[Text] Kishinev, 12 Oct (MOLDOVA-PRES-TASS)—There is still a complicated social and political situation in the Moldova Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] a republic in the southwest of the USSR. The leaders of the Gagauz and Dnestr Republics proclaimed by anticonstitutional means continue their work to create invented territorial formations, which is making the situation in Moldova still more unstable. In the one and one half months that have passed since the republics were proclaimed, temporary bodies of power have been formed and the appointment of members of a cabinet of ministers continues.

At present, intensified work is underway in the so-called Gagauz and Dnestr Republics, which have been declared illegal by the Moldova legislature, to prepare for elections to their supreme soviets. These have been set for 28 October in the Gagauz Republic and 25 November in the Dnestr Republic. Constituencies have already been created here, as have constituency electoral commissions which are engaged in agitation and propaganda work. A commission of Moldova legislators has travelled to these areas and is engaged in explanatory work, endeavoring to prevent the holding of the elections which will destabilize the situation in Moldova.

This topic was the focus of attention at the meetings held between Mircha Snegur, president of the Moldova SSR and his electors in Teleneshtskiy Rayon (North Moldova). In reply to suggestions that more effective measures be taken with regard to separatist leaders, up to and including criminal charges being brought against them, the president noted that the leadership is attempting to make use of the entire range of political measures to solve the problem by parliamentary methods. Taking into account, Mircha Snegur stressed, that the Gagauz do not have a territorial formation of their own, it would be possible to set up, for example, a national rayon providing for their being granted cultural autonomy. Holding elections to illegal bodies of power, the president noted, can only complicate the social and political situation. And in this event, the Supreme Soviet and Government of the Moldova SSR will be obliged to have recourse to the imposition of sanctions.

Some of Moldova's population have formed the opinion that the separatists' confidence can be explained by secret support for them from the conservative forces of the center which are thereby attempting to incline the leadership of the republic toward signing a model of the union treaty which suits them.

Snegur Urges Stabilization

LD1310112190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Report by TASS correspondents Anatoliy Golya and Aleksandr Tanas]

[Text] Kishinev, 12 Oct (TASS-MOLDOVAPRES)—Just at the moment when Moldovan President Mircha Ion Snegur, speaking live on republican television, again stressed his intention to normalize the conflict using political methods, USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal reached the television studio. It transpired that Mikhail Gorbachev's words to the effect that interethnic problems can be tackled "only by the paths of the law, by preserving the integrity of the republic" turned out to be fully consonant with the position of the Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic president.

The Moldovan president spoke of the difficult sociopolitical situation in the republic arising from the proclamation of the Gagauz and Dnestr Republics within the USSR. "The further catastrophic deterioration of the economic situation can be halted only if the sociopolitical situation is stabilized," Snegur emphasized. Addressing the Gagauz population he said that the republic's leadership is currently engaged in implementing a package of measures aimed at removing social tension in the south of the republic and ensuring the cultural-national autonomy of the Gagauz.

Snegur Warns Sovereignty in 'Danger'

LD1410044190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Kishinev, 13 Oct (TASS)—Snegur, president of the Moldova Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], speaking on 12 Oct on television and radio, stated that as a result of the actions of separatists the territorial integrity of sovereign Moldova was in real danger.

Addressing the Gagauz population, he reported that the republic's leadership was currently engaged in implementing a package of measures to remove social tension in the south of the republic and to ensure the cultural-national autonomy of the Gagauz. We will solve the Gagauz question only with consensus between the nationalities, the president stressed.

Refuting rumors of the possible reunification of Moldova with Romania, Snegur said: "We declared genuine sovereignty not to reunite with someone but to become the masters in our own home. Sovereignty will give us the opportunity to have broad links with all republics, foreign countries, and of course with neighboring Romania."

Kostash, minister of internal affairs of Moldova, said at a news conference that "the callup of citizens of the Moldova SSR into the 10,000-strong unit of soldiers will begin only from spring of 1991." Each sovereign republic has the right to have its own militia. As far as defense is concerned, this is the prerogative of the members of the future community of soveriegn states.

Ukrainian, Polish Foreign Ministers Sign Protocol

LD1510033590 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Kiev, Oct. 14—"A Declaration on the Principles and Basic Directions of Developing Polish-Ukrainian Relations" signed on October 13 by the foreign ministers of Poland and the Ukraine, Krzysztof Skubiszewski and Anatoliy Zlenka respectively, is the main result of the two-day visit paid by the Polish minister to the Ukraine at the invitation of the Republic's authorities.

Skubiszewski arrived in Kiev from Moscow Saturday morning where he held talks with top Soviet and Russian authorities.

In the declaration both sides stress the wish to boost good-neighbourly relations as sovereign states, confirming that the nations of Poland and the Ukraine have an inalienable right to determine their political status in conditions of full freedom, both external and internal, without external interference, and to pursue their unrestrained political, social and economic development. The Republic of Poland and the Ukrainian Republic stressed that they do not have any territorial claims towards each other and would not forward any in the future.

The sides decided to establish consular relations and set up consular offices. Consultations will be continued on establishing full diplomatic relations. At the same time, the sides spoke in favour of respecting the rights and improving the situation of national minorities—the Polish one in the Ukraine and the Ukrainian one in Poland.

Signing the declaration, both ministers stressed that it opened a new chapter in the history of relations between both countries and nations, with Skubiszewski terming it as "historic."

Asked for an assessment of the two-day visit, Skubiszewski said it was held within the framework of Poland's new eastern policy. "The point is to have relations not only with Moscow but with the nations and republics bordering on us as well, and the Ukraine ranks prominently in this respect. I am very happy with the visit. Now we will focus on putting the signed declaration into practice. The talks have confirmed that our policy towards the east, so important for us, is systematic and develops well," Skubiszewski said.

In the evening, the Polish delegation headed by Minister Skubiszewski arrived in the capital of Belorussia, Minsk. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Belorussia's foreign minister P. Kravchenko. On Monday the Polish officials are to hold talks with the Republic's authorities.

Skubiszewski Leaves for Minsk

LD1510034190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Report by Ukrinform-TASS correspondents Anatoliy Grigoryev and Ivan Sayko]

[Text] Kiev, 14 Oct (Ukrinform-TASS)—The second day of the stay in the Ukraine by Krzysztof Skubiszewski, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Poland, began today with a visit to the Polish church in Kiev. The head of the Polish foreign affairs department also spent some time as the guest of students and teachers of the Kiev State University where he gave a lecture: "The new foreign policy of the Republic of Poland." He laid a wreath at the monument to the eminent Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko after whom this university is named.

A meeting with members of the Polish cultural and educational society in the Ukraine took place in the general consulate of the Republic of Poland.

Krzysztof Skubiszewski looked around the "Sofia Museum" state architectural and historical reserve, the Kievo-Pecherskiy historical and cultural reserve, and other historical and architectural monuments in the Ukrainian capital.

In the evening the Polish minister of foreign affairs, who was in Kiev at the invitation of the Ukrainian government, left for Minsk, the Belorussian capital. He was seen off at the airport—where the state flags of Poland, the USSR, and the Ukraine had been raised—by Anatoliy Zlenko, the Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Long Economic Debate Faces Ukrainian Legislature

PM1510122990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Sergey Tsikora under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Anxious Days in Kiev"]

[Text] Kiev—The Ukrainian legislature is in a hubbub for the second week. The deputies are unable to come to an agreement either between factions or between themselves.

It is very hard to work in this atmosphere and it is almost impossible to predict the outcome of the discussion of acute questions. The documents adopted practically unanimously yesterday cannot be put into practice today because the relevant resolutions are not forthcoming. Indicative in this respect is the attempt to give the Ukrainian Council of Ministers a free hand to immediately regulate the situation in the republic's economy. On Monday 8 October the legislators received two versions of the solution of this matter. One proposed giving the Declaration on Ukrainian State Sovereignty the force of law. The other version envisaged more than two dozen changes and additions to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Constitution which will ensure that republican laws take precedence on its territory. It seemed that the version of those who were proposing giving the Declaration on Sovereignty the force of law, which was adopted virtually unanimously by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, would prevail. But it did not happen and the proposal was rejected. In fact, there was not even unanimity among the legislative standing commissions with legal functions. It should be noted that the discussion of the matter often developed into political confrontation between factions.

Now the legislators are faced with a relatively lengthy—so it was noted at the session—discussion of a question economic managers were expecting to be solved yesterday. The situation is pressing. The republican Council of Ministers said that without new legislative acts it cannot prepare Ukrainian farms for the switch to market relations.

The continuing politically motivated hunger strike by students in the center of Kiev, on the Kreshchatik, has also become an urgent problem. On Monday, the commission that was operating on behalf of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet reported to deputies that the number of hunger strikers was growing and had now reached 158. There are students from 24 Ukrainian cities in the students' camp that has been set up in October Revolution Square. They are supported by students in Omsk, Tbilisi, and Vorkuta.

In short, Kiev is experiencing anxious times. The latest news will not bring calm either: It has just be announced at a city soviet session that its chairman has resigned.

Ukrainian Nationalists Erect Bandera Monument

LD1410220290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Ivano-Frankovsk, 14 Oct (UKRINFORM-TASS)—Ventures took place here today marking the 48th anniversary of the day on which the Ukrainian Insurrection Army (UIA) was formed. At the same time, the initiator of the ventures, the oblast organization of the Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth, commemorated the leader of the Ukrainian nationalists, Stepan Bandera, who was killed in Munich in 1959.

One of the most tragic stages in the history of the Ukraine and particularly its western lands is linked with the name of Bandera. The name became a synonym for subversion, robbery, vicious torture, and the murder of peaceable Soviet people.

Now UIA veterans have gathered legally for the first time in many years from various towns and villages of the Carpathians and from neighboring Lvov, Ternopol, Chernovtsy, and Transcarpathia Oblasts. Some of the guerrillas arrived in new uniforms with distinctive badges and tridents on their headgear. A monument to Bandera was opened in the village of Stariy Urginov in Kaluzhskiy Rayon, next to the house in which the leader of the Ukrainian nationalists was born.

More than 1,000 former UIA troops paraded through the central street of Ivano-Frankovsk carrying black and red and blue and yellow flags.

All the ventures to celebrate UIA's 48th anniversary were sanctioned by a decision of the Presidium of the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies.

Moldavian Decree on Military Service Published

WA1210193190 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA in Russian 9 Sep 90 p 1

["Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova 'On Military Service for Citizens of the SSR of Moldova'"]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] of Moldova [Moldavia] notes that recently one of the factors affecting the destabilization in the sociopolitical situation in the republic has been the public's negative sentiments toward service by citizens of the SSR of Moldova in the USSR Armed Forces. Recruitment of republic citizens (servicemen) to deal with interethnic conflicts and for cleanup operations following the mass disorders in various parts of the USSR leads to the death of some of them. In the last two years and eight months alone, 127 citizens of the SSR of Moldova have died in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Many return from their military service disabled. Because of the deteriorating interethnic relations among servicemen who are citizens of the republic, particularly those of Moldovan nationality, who are unable to deal with the constant humiliations and tortures, and the disparagement of their honor and personal worth, they are deliberately leaving military units and returning home. They have been forced to find themselves acting like persons who are deliberately violating the procedures for military service established by law and have become deserters, for which they are threatened with criminal liability.

These circumstances have resulted in grief and bitterness for mothers, relatives, and those near to them and are one source of the open mood against the army, and they are convincing people of the inability of the commanders of military units and subunits, including the leadership of the USSR Armed Forces, to insure proper conditions for military service and the personal safety of servicemen and to safeguard their health and lives.

Recognizing their responsibility to defend the rights, honor, and dignity of the republic's citizens and to insure their safety, safeguard their health and lives, and the need to settle questions pertaining to the possibility of citizens from the republic doing their military service on the territory of the SSR of Moldova, and to set up legal, organizational, and material-technical conditions for this, guided by Clauses 5 and 8 of the Declaration on the Sovereignty of the SSR of Moldova, and also by Article 74 and Paragraphs 15 and 23 of Article 97 of the Constitution of the SSR of Moldova, the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet **decrees** as follows:

1. To suspend on the territory of the SSR of Moldova Articles 31, 62, and 63 of the USSR Constitution, and the 12 October 1967 USSR Law "On Universal Military Conscription," the 28 March 1990 USSR Law "On Introducing Changes in the USSR Law 'On Universal Military Conscription,'" the 25 December 1958 USSR

Law "On Criminal Liability for Military Crimes," Articles 60 and 61 of the Constitution of the SSR of Moldova, and Articles 77, 78, 248, 249, and 259 of the Criminal Code of the SSR of Moldova with effect from the time that this decree goes into force.

2. To establish that citizens of the SSR of Moldova will not be called for actual military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces and that military draftees are not bound to attend training sessions pending a special decision of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova.

3. Charges the Government of the SSR of Moldova as follows:

1) to enter into negotiations immediately with the Government of the USSR on questions pertaining to the following:

—the return of citizens of the SSR of Moldova now serving in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, and also in all branches of troops participating in maintaining public order and settling interethnic conflicts in various parts of the USSR, to complete the remaining portion of their service in military units and subunits located on the territory of the SSR of Moldova, in the period up to 15 October 1990;

—for citizens of the SSR of Moldova to do their military service on a voluntary basis in some branches of the USSR Armed Forces outside the SSR of Moldova;

2) to draw up a program to set up military formations for a national army of the SSR of Moldova and to create the material- technical conditions for it to function;

3) to set up a State Department for Military Questions.

4. The Commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova for State Security and for Military Questions, and on matters relating to the fight against crime and on issues concerning the law shall, jointly with the Government of the SSR of Moldova, draw up a draft law of the SSR of Moldova "On Military Service for Citizens of the SSR of Moldova," bearing in mind the introduction of alternative service on various bases for certain categories of citizens of the republic, and to submit it to the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova for consideration at the next, autumn session.

5. Control over compliance with this decree shall be the responsibility of the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet Commission for State Security and the Commission on Military Questions.

6. This decree shall enter into force from the day that it is adopted.

[Signed] A. Moshanu, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova.

[Dated] Kishinev, 4 September 1990.

Caucasus

Coverage of Situation in Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast

Armenia Demands Deputies Release

NC1310194990 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Statement issued by the Armenian Supreme Soviet; place and date not given]

[Text] Armenian Republic People's Deputies Roles Agadzhanyan and Hamlet Grigoryan were detained on 9 and 10 October in Stepanakert in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO]. This illegal action blatantly violate the existing constitution, the relevant legislative acts of the Armenian Republic, and well-known international norms. This has been done with the obvious political aim of exacerbating the relations between the local population and the Soviet Army, and to destabilize the situation in the Armenian Republic and in the NKAO in order to [word indistinct] the implementation of an independent policy by the new administration of the Armenian Republic.

This recurring attempt to prevent the dissolution of Soviet imperialism is a new link in the chain of such acts that the center directs against the democratic republics which have shaken off communist ideology and chosen the path of [word indistinct] development. The center does not discriminate in its methods. The Army is given political responsibilities, and ethnic conflicts are exploited skillfully. The deterioration of the situation in the Baltic republics, Moldavia, Russia, Ukraine, and elsewhere demonstrate this.

The Azerbaijani Communist Party, which at the latest elections managed to hold on to power in the republic by (?exploiting) the NKAO problem, has virtually become the tool of the center and the obedient executor of its imperialistic objectives. Such an attitude might render the negotiations impossible and prevent an agreement between neighboring republics.

The Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet considers the detention of the people's deputies Robert Agadzhanyan and Hamlet Grigoryan as an intentional political intrigue and demands their immediate release.

Detention Seen as 'Provocation'

NC1410185390 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Yerevan, 11 Oct (ARMENPRES)—Roles Gevorgovich Agadzhanyan, people's deputy of Armenia from Abovyan Okrug, was detained on the evening of 9 October in his Stepanakert house in front of his family and small children.

ARMENPRES correspondent Aleksandr Grigoryan asked the USSR People's Deputy Zori Balayan, now in

Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO], to comment on this perturbing incident.

Zori Balayan said: "Basically, that unprecedented move blatantly violates the human rights and the status of the people's deputies. We, the USSR people's deputies from NKAO and a group of people's deputies of Armenia who reside in the oblast, immediately informed the leadership of the country's Supreme Soviet, the Committee for State Security, the Internal Affairs Ministry, and the Armenian parliament about the incident.

"As it transpired, one of the reasons for this regular provocation committed by V. Polyanichko and V. Safonov was that they had received directives from Moscow to tighten up the curfew in NKAO. I think that to do that they had to resort to such an action which would enrage the local population and exacerbate the situation. The detention of People's Deputy Roles Agadzhanyan was such an action. One cannot but recall that in April of this year such respected people as poets and writers were detained here for the sole reason that they had addressed a meeting on the day commemorating the genocide of the Armenians in Ottoman Turkey. We know the consequences of that illegal action. Now we are witnessing a similar scenario. In our cable to Moscow we noted that the new provocation was committed specifically on the eve of the arrival in NKAO of the chairman of the Union Monitoring and Observation Commission and during the absence of the oblast's constitutional administrative organs. We also indicated that if the detained deputy is not released immediately, the provocation could lead to undesirable and serious consequences.

"The people are genuinely disturbed. The situation in the city could change any moment. We are taking measures to prevent a new tragedy," concluded Zori Balayan. [passage omitted]

Flights to Area Restricted

NC1410171090 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Today, 11 October, the people of Karabakh were waiting impatiently for news about the previous day's detention of Roles Agadzhanyan, an Armenian republic deputy, and Hamlet Grigoryan, a member of the Armenian parliament from Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO]. There were confusing reports on their whereabouts. The military commandant and the law enforcement bodies' claims that they have not taken part in Roles Agadzhanyan's detention appears strange. It seems that NKAO, in addition to other things, has also become the place for secret operations.

According to information from [words indistinct], the Armenian deputies were taken to an unidentified location by helicopter. Let us add that Roles Agadzhanyan, who was detained in the presence of his family and small children, was taken away in a sweatsuit and sneakers. As you can see, the course of the law and democracy in the neighboring republic is unpredictable. This is evinced by the statement made to an ARMENPRES correspondent by the USSR People's Deputy Boris Dadamyan. He said that the Soviet leadership has told the NKAO deputies on many occasions that the internal troops are not engaged in acts not specific to them.

On 9 October, Polyanichko, the second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, sent a cable to Major General Safonov, and disregarding the USSR Supreme Soviet's 28 November 1989 decision instructed him not to allow more than five flights from Yerevan to Stepanakert starting 16 October. It would be interesting to know, who will implement Baku's truely inhuman instruction? Because of the harsh conditions in road transportation, more than 20 flights [to Stepanakert] are needed. Naturally, this will be implemented by the internal troops again.

The Stepanakert city party committee plenum met and discussed organizational matters. The plenum released Valeriy Atadzhanyan from his post of first secretary of Stepanakert city party committee, and Hasmik Mikayelyan from her post of secretary of Stepanakert city party committee for transfer to other work. The plenum elected Grant Melkumyan as the first secretary of Stepanakert city party committee. He was working as the second secretary of Stepanakert city party committee.

Workers Strike To Protest Detention

NC1310171890 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] A widespread act of civil disobedience, intended as a warning, took place in Stepanakert on 12 October. The city's enterprises, construction sites, and transportation have come to a standstill; classes in the schools and in other educational institutes have been canceled; the preschool institutions for children, consumer shops, and cultural centers are closed.

The Stepanakert workers resorted to this act to protest the illegal detention of the two people's deputy from Armenia: Roles Agadzhanyan and Hamlet Grigoryan. Their detention is a gross violation of the laws on deputies' immunity.

At the suggestion of the labor collectives, the directors of the enterprises, organizations, and institutions have sent a letter to Major General Safonov, the commandant of the state of emergency region. They stressed that the illegal detention of the elected representatives of the Armenian people is provocative and aims at destabilizing the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO].

The participants in the political protest demand the immediate release of the detainees; otherwise the responsibility for future developments will fall on those who have authorized and carried out that illegal action.

Copies of the cable have been sent to USSR President Gorbachev, USSR Internal Affairs Minister Bakatin, and to Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

The situation in the oblast was observed by the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet, members of the committee for parliamentary councils affairs [names indistinct], and Armenian republic's deputies [name indistinct], who were in NKAO for a brief visit.

Foteyev, chairman of the Union Monitoring and Observation Commission on NKAO, and Colonel [name indistinct], a Ukrainian deputy, arrived in NKAO today 12 October.

Armenian Deputies Return From Tour of Republics

NC1410210790 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Right now establishing and bolstering closer political, economic and cultural relations with the other Union republics is extremely important for the Armenian republic. First steps in this direction are already being taken. The [Armenian] Supreme Soviet's delegations, which had visited the Central Asian and Baltic republics and to Moldavia and Belorussia, returned to Yerevan some days ago. Members of the delegations briefed an ARMENPRES correspondent about the aim and results of their mission.

Shaen Petrosyan, member of the Supreme Soviet's Foreign Relations Commission, said that he and Deputy Albert Bagdasaryan visited the Central Asian republic with the aim of establishing inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary ties, and to negotiate the opening of our permanent representation offices in those republics. He said: We visited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and met the members of the corresponding commissions of the Supreme Soviets of those republics and discussed issues concerning the establishment of direct political, economic and cultural ties. As was expected, information about Armenia does not reach those republics; if it does reach there through TASS, it is distorted.

A communique was signed after the meeting between Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian republic's Supreme Soviet, and the representatives of the Foreign Relations Commission [words indistinct] on the maintenance of inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary ties, on the possibility of exchanging representation offices, and on other issues.

Similar communiques have been signed with Lithuanian [as heard] and Moldavian republics. A draft communique with Estonia has been drawn up.

Armenian Government Disbands Radio, TV Collegium

NC1310173390 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The Armenian Council of Ministers examined the convening of a collegium meeting at the Armenian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasts on (?9) October. It also discussed the collegium's no-confidence decision in the newly elected chairman of the committee, Genrikh Ovanesyan, and asked him to resign from his post. (?It also asked the Armenian Council of Ministers to present a new candidate.)

The Council of Ministers noted that the (?meeting) of the collegium of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasts was illegal and was held without the participation of the chairman of the state committee. It thus violated Articles Eight and Nine of the [words indistinct] 27 July 1971 decision of the Armenian Council of Ministers. The collegium had no right to meet without the permission of the chairman of the collegium and hence the collegium's decision cannot be legal. Despite that, the people who organized the collegium meeting misused their position and announced the content of the illegal decision on the news.

The Armenian Council of Minister decided to release Gurgen Ambaryan, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Radio and Television Braodcasts, and deputy Perch Stepanyan from their posts. It also disbanded the existing collegium. It called on Genrikh Ovanesyan, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasts, to present to the Council of Ministers within five days new nominees for the collegium and new nominees for the posts of deputy chairmen. It also called on him to examine criminal responsibility of the officials of the main news editorial board for airing the illegal decision of the collegium [words indistinct].

'Bandits' Kill 2, Steal Cattle in Armenia

LD1310223990 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By ARMENPRESS-TASS]

[Text] Yerevan October 13 TASS—Twelve people attacked the Armenian village of Khnatsakh last night. The bandits were dressed in military uniforms. Two village dwellers were killed as a result of the exchange of fire and some 1,400 head of small cattle were stolen, the Armenian Interior Ministry reports.

According to the information of the republican Interior Ministry officials, seven people have been killed since September 6 as a result of Azerbaijani attacks on Armenian villages. Six hundred head of cattle and some 4,000 sheep were stolen.

Half of Azerbaijan Conscripts To Serve in Republic

LD1310160990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Baku, 13 Oct (TASS)—The Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has adopted a decision that stipulates that with the agreement of the USSR Defense Ministry, the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Directorate of Railway Troops, 50 percent of the overall total of draftees targeted for call-up in autumn 1990 will do their military service on the territory of the republic. According to Kasimov, the military commissar in Azerbaijan, they will mainly be employed on the housing construction for Azerbaijanis who have left Armenia and for the families of servicemen. It is planned to attach those young people who will do their military service outside Azerbaijan to detachments and units in accordance with agreements reached with corresponding bodies of the USSR Defense Ministry. The legal and social rights of these citizens will be protected in line with the decree issued by the USSR president.

Level of Radioactivity in Sheki Rayon Studied

NC1410070090 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Reseach conducted by a group of USSR Ministry of Geology experts and their colleagues in Azerbaijan to study the situation of radioactivity in Sheki Rayon has yielded hope-inspiring results. The research was the result of an initiative made by the Sheki City People's Deputies Soviet.

Acording to the results of nearly six months' reseach work, the experts have concluded that the level of radioactivity in Sheki has been low for many years. This is now an established fact. The city's people, including those in the large industrial establishments and vacation centers, are informed on the situation of radioactivity by the local radio every day. The residents of Sheki [words indistinct]. Meanwhile the (?examination) of the foodstuffs, particularly the flour and sugar imported from the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR, has removed their uneasiness.

The ecological reseach, which is being carried out in stages, will be continued to determine the extent of air and water pollution and the extent of contamination in plants. Meanwhile, plans have also been made to determine the extent to which people are affected by the noise of the production process in Sheki's industrial establishments.

Ashurov Elected First Secretary of Yevlakh Gorkom

NC1510085990 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The Yevlakh City Party Committee [Gorkom] has held a plenum to examine organization. In accordance with his request, Mamedov, first secretary of the Yevlakh Gorkom, was relieved of his post. Ashurov, who earlier worked as the chief of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet Permanent Committee Affairs Department, was elected by secret ballot as the first secretary of the Yevlakh Gorkom and member of the gorkom bureau.

A number of the members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Gadzhiyev, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee General Department; and Asadov, minister of internal affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR, participated in the plenum's work.

Students Oppose Stalinists in Georgian Elections

LD1210201290 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Goldman]

[Text] Tbilisi October 12 TASS—The staff and students of Tbilisi University, the oldest higher school in Georgia, today protested against the inclusion of representatives of the Stalin Public Organisation in the ballot for seats in the republican parliament.

The republican central electoral commission refused to register the notorious political organisation, but the republican supreme court ruled, responding to an appeal from its leaders, that the central electoral commission should register it.

"The name of Stalin," student Sandro Bregadze, one of the protest organisers, told TASS, "is connected with numerous acts of repression and the totalitarian state. This is why we are categorically against this political organisation's participation in the election campaign and demand that the supreme court rescind its decision."

Two members of staff and a student have staged a hunger strike, demanding that the republican supreme court review its ruling concerning the Stalin organisation.

Central Asia

Emigration From Central Asian Republics Continue

LD1510121490 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Non-native residents continue to leave the republics of Central Asia. According to preliminary estimates, there will be more than 200,000 of them this year. People are leaving because they are not confident in the future and are afraid of interethnic conflict. Among them are scientists, engineers, and medics. Last year alone over 30,000 specialists with a higher education left Uzbekistan. In the opinion of sociologists, if the present rate of migration continues, the more complex productions in Central Asia will experience a catastrophic shortage of specialists in two or three years.

Geydar Aliyev Elected to Azerbaijan Legislature

PM1210130590 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 90 p 1

[Article by social correspondents V. Larin and A. Mursaliyev: "Return of Aliyev. The Former Politburo Member Was Not Retired for Long. Today He Is Back in the Political Arena...."]

[Text] The blood of the sacrificial lamb which, according to popular tradition, was slaughtered at the feet of Geydar Aliyev on his return home after many years' absence was not shed in vain. Stepping onto the soil of his native Nakhichevan, the former Politburo member decided to issue a challenge to the times. And he was not wrong to do so. The Communist Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev was the only one in the republic who scored a brilliant electoral victory—he polled 95 percent of the votes. Even though this news was no great surprise for Azerbaijan, it nevertheless caused a certain embarrassment and irritation within the ranks of leading party workers and the opposition. Khikmet Gadzhizade, member of the People's Front board, stated his organization's markedly negative attitude toward Aliyev's victory. The informals' reaction is understandable: It is a "symptom of the strong hand." But why is the party worried, after all the elected man is a Communist, is he not? But there are Communists and there are Communists. In the middle tier of managers there are quite a few who owe their place to the republic's former boss. Therefore it cannot be ruled out that the party's legislative faction faces the threat of a split—into the Mutalibov party and the Aliyev party. Furthermore, Geydar Aliyev may not be content with an ordinary seat in the legislature. Then there may be a different alignment of forces.

It is already clear now that there are no obedient milkmaids or workers in the Azerbaijani legislature. There are rigid groups and factions with a clear perception of their own interests. Nor is there an opposition promoting the unification of party ranks. Despite its bright hopes, the bloc of democratic forces won only 26 out of 350 seats. Furthermore, none of the members of the Azerbaijan People's Front has become a deputy yet even though some still have a chance.

Unlike in previous unanimous elections to the country's Supreme Soviet, the political activeness of the masses has sharply declined. Many Baku people preferred their television sets to the polling stations and virtually none of Baku's central electoral precincts achieved a quorum—clearly this was not just because of the bad weather.

The official results are still being added up. Meanwhile, both the authorities and the opposition are not tiring of accusing each other of a host of violations—pressuring voters, figure juggling, and falsification—and are complaining about each other and sometimes even to one another. For example Azizov, chief of a department of the Shemakha city party committee, sent a telegram to the People's Front about the improper actions of rayon prosecutor Zakhidov who, in his opinion, has been insidiously using a gang of recidivists to pressure voters.

No one has been able to unravel these disputes because, thanks to the efforts of Colonel V. Buniyatov, Baku city commandant, the majority of the observers were escorted from Baku. For example, Moscow City Soviet Deputy Andrey Babushkin was taken out in a trolleybus. Others were in their Intourist hotel rooms. It remains a mystery to the Baku people and the commandant himself apparently whether he will close the city down in 2 weeks' time—when the supplementary elections [dovybory] are held?

For the time being each social organization is gathering its forces again for the next battle for seats. The Communists' positions may be regarded as quite good. This is expressed not only in the number of seats already won. The party which after January was on the brink of disaster has, in the words of Leyla Yunusova, a Social Democratic leader, "risen like a phoenix from the ashes of burned party cards."

Unfortunately, according to the preliminary figures USSR People's Deputy shaykh-ul-islam Khadzhi Allakhshukyur Pasha-zade has failed to win a seat in the republic's parliament. May Allah forgive the voters of the okrug....

Kazakh Government Draws Up Draft Market Program

LD1310174790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] A special working party of the Kazakhstan Government has finished preparing a draft program for the transition to the market and has submitted it to the republic's Supreme Soviet for discussion.

It is intended that the reform will consist of three stages. Before the end of this year, the political situation is to be stabilized, state discipline and law enforcement are to be strengthened, and a package of legislative enactments in tune with the new conditions is to be passed. Throughout 1991, it is necessary to ensure the launch of the first elements of the planned mechanism. The definitive formation of the market sphere will start in 1992. The draft envisages the removal of state control from the economy; broad freedom of enterprise and competition between producers; the reduction of centralized investment; antimonopoly measures; land and banking reform; and normalization of the consumer market by increasing one's own production.

It is not denied that a shake-out of manpower will occur in the republic, and it will be necessary to create a state employment service and to find the funds with which to pay unemploymenty benefits.

Much attention is devoted to the problem of the social protection of the low-income strata of the population. As regards prices, two alternatives have been put forward for discussion, the first of which partially retains their administrative regulation while the second gives them complete freedom. Compensation for losses caused by inflation are to be received only by people on fixed incomes.

Kazakhstan Marks 70th Anniversary as Republic

LD1210224690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Alma-Ata today, the 70th anniversary is being marked by the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] and its Communist Party.

[Unidentified correspondent] This event is the subject of a joint session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and the republic's Council of Ministers, with the participation of the public from Alma-Ata and other cities.

Kazakhstan is marking its current anniversary without any ceremonial marches or loud reports as used to be the case very recently. And this is not because of the abundance of the most acute problems which need to be tackled, but because of the changes in the republic itself. It is becoming more active, businesslike, and enterprising. For example, it has already concluded mutually beneficial economic links with the republics of Central Asia and Belorussia, and it has established links with foreign countries independently. At present under discussion is a draft declaration on its state sovereignty. Kazakhstan is being justly described as a planet of one hundred languages. Peace and mutual understanding on that planet will guarantee its prosperity, the participants of the session believe.

Ust-Kamenogorsk Rally Demands Antipollution Action

PM1510125390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 90 Second Edition p 8

[Report by PRAVDA freelance correspondent P. Shchuplov: "We Don't Want To Breathe Smog. Emergency Situation"]

[Text] Ust-Kamenogorsk—The ecological rally just held in Ust-Kamenogorsk proved to be particularly well attended. The city's alarmed citizens filled the whole of Lenin Square and the adjacent streets. All the speakers were worried by Ust-Kamenogorsk's fate.

How long will we have to breathe poisonous gases? they said. When will the huge discharge of radioactive waste from the Ulba Metallurgical Plant finally be cleared away? In September the city's residents were scared by fires and explosions at the Ulba plant's beryllium shop, when a life-threatening beryllium cloud hung over them.

"We are located between two atomic test sites," Zh. Sadykov, chairman of a departmemt of the "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" society, said. "While enriching the country with nonferrous, rare, and precious metals, our workers receive in return cancerous tumors and illnesses that are difficult to cure."

The following facts and figures were quoted at the rally: Every year local plants belch out hundreds of thousands of tonnes of harmful substances into the atmosphere. The permissible concentration limits for lead, zinc, nitrogen peroxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other dangerous compounds have been exceeded severalfold. The incidence of malignant formations and skin and blood disorders is double that in Semipalatinsk Oblast and 11 times greater than in Alma-Ata Oblast. The city has one of the worst population mortality indicators in the republic.

On behalf of the oblast center's 300,000-strong population, the rally participants requested the USSR Supreme Soviet, USSR Council of Ministers, and Kazakh SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers to declare the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk and the whole East Kazakhstan Oblast an ecological disaster zone. Managers of Ust-Kamenogorsk's lead and zinc and titanium and manganese combines, the Ulba Metallurgical Plant, the capacitor plant, and the "Keramik" plant have been asked to reduce their production volume in line with the capacity of cleansing facilities. Insistent demands to move the most dangerous production facilities beyond the city limits were also voiced.

In this resolution the rally participants demanded that the oblispolkom [oblast soviet executive committee] and gorispolkom [city soviet executive committee] formulate the status of the ecological disaster zone, setting parameters and a legal framework, and obtain its approval in the higher echelons of power. Soviets of people's deputies have been asked to freeze the profit deductions into the state and republic budgets and to the ministries and departments. These resources are to be channeled into cleaning up the environment in the region. It was also proposed to allocate to all Ust-Kamenogorsk inhabitants, and to children first, a new "nemzabsorbent" preparation which purifies the blood and extracts toxic substances from the organism, since the Ulba Metallurgical Plant produces this preparation.

In connection with the serious ecological situation and the associated public tension, rally participants recommended the city's working people not to hold holiday demonstrations 7 November but to confine themselves to laying flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial. It was also decided to hold a repeat ecological rally 9 November in Lenin Square at which oblast and city authorities are to report back on the fulfillment of the stated demands for all points of the resolution.

Gorbachev Greets Tajikistan on Republic Anniversary

LD1310083590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TASS)—USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev greeted the people of Tajikistan on the anniversary of the establishment of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, which is being marked on 14 October.

This is a notable event in the history of the Tajik people, the greetings say. "During the years the republic has been in existence the biography of the Tajik people, who threw their fate in forever with all the other peoples of our multinational country, has seen all sorts of things: both the joy of victories and the bitterness of unfulfilled hopes. But for all this, it was only thanks to unity, cooperation, and mutual assistance that the major changes which have taken place in the life of your republic were possible," the greetings say.

Much has been done but even more needs to be done in the context of the perestroyka that is developing in the country and the republic. You need to carry through the in-depth social and economic reforms associated with the transition to a market economy, and to intensify and develop the processes of democratization, the USSR president stresses.

Tajik Islamic Revival Party Leaders Fined

LD1310175790 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Dushanbe, 13 Oct (TADZHIKTA-TASS)—The leaders of the local section of the All-Union Islamic Revival Party have been shown that no one is allowed to ignore the law. In defiance of a decision of the republic's parliament, its founding conference took place on 9 October in one of the villages on the outskirts of Dushanbe. On the basis of the relevant article of the Administrative Code of the Tajik SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] about the established procedure for organizing or holding meetings, rallies, street marches, and demonstrations, the People's Court of Leninskiy Rayon imposed heavy fines on A. Ismanov, A. Tabarov, and A. Khitmatov. A special ruling was also sent to the organizations where the organizers of this provocative action work.

Commenting on what had happened, N. Khuvaydullayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet committee on questions of leislation, rights, and appeals of citizens, stressed that the program and rules of the new socio-political party were contrary to the republic's Constitution and promoted the exacerbation of inter-ethnic relations in Tajikistan. It is no coincidence that at the extraordinary session of the Tajikistan Supreme Soviet which took place on 3 October, the members of parliament by a majority of votes imposed a veto on the setting up of an Islamic Revival Party in the republic.

The official Muslim clergy have also condemned the organizers of the founding conference. In the opinion of USSR Peoples Deputy and Kazi of the Muslims of Tajikistan Akbar Turadzhonzod, the clergy should strictly observe political neutrality and direct their chief efforts at the spiritual and moral education of their flock.

As has become known, the organizers of the provocative action have protested the decision of the People's Court. Passions are becoming heated, and groups of rampaging young people from among the party activists gather outside the court building every day. They spread provocative rumors among the population about mass arrests of Islamic Party members and threaten reprisals against the judges. However, according to information from competent sources, not a single participant in the founding conference has had criminal charges brought against him or has been detained.

Turkmenistan Legislature Adopts Laws on Property

LD1210210590 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Ashkhabad October 12 TASS—The session of the Turkmenian Parliament which ended here has adopted the laws on property in the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic, on land and on lease.

The session has discussed the concept of Turkmenia's economic sovereignty and programme of the transition to a market. It should be perfected with taking into account proposals and remarks. The bills on local self-government and local economy in Turkmenia, and on local soviets of people's deputies in Turkmenia were endorsed in the first reading.